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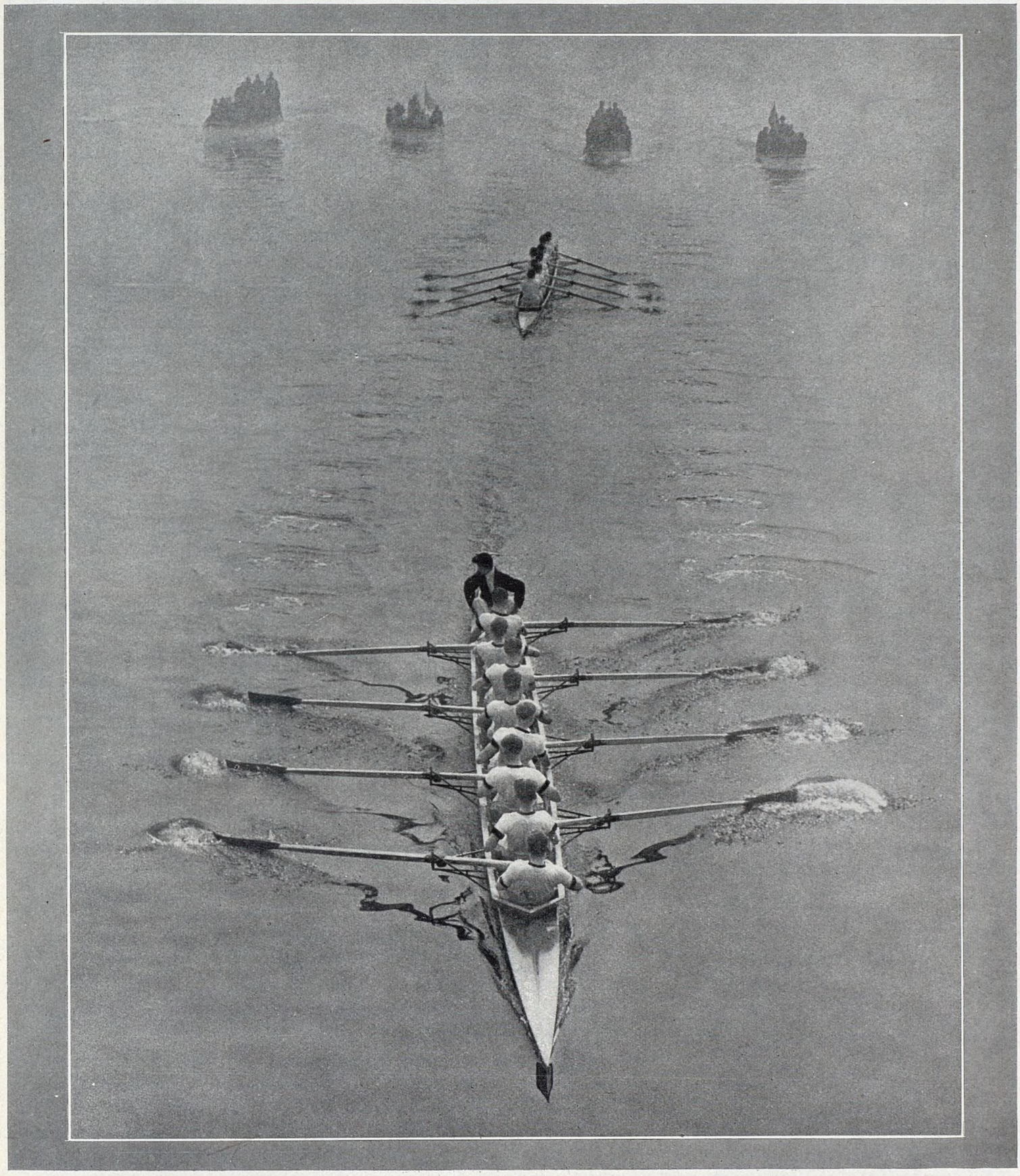
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly



OXFORD WIN THE BOAT RACE — THE DARK BLUES LEAD BY TWO-AND-A-HALF LENGTHS ON APPROACHING HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE: Drawing away from their rivals near the half-way stage during the first full-length race since 1939

The first post-war Boat Race over the Putney-Mortlake course, and the ninety-second in the series, was held last Saturday morning and was won by Oxford in decisive style and in the comparatively fast time of 19 minutes 54 seconds. It was a race well above the average from the spectator's point of view, the issue being in some doubt until the half-way stage. Oxford lost the toss and had to take the Middlesex side of the river. As expected, however, they got away to a good start, with their accustomed fast rate of striking, and established sufficient lead by Harrods to cross over to the Surrey side and gain the advantage on the long bend. At the Stork, Cambridge spurted hard, Oxford countering with an excellent twenty strokes, and at Chiswick Steps the Light Blues actually got within half a length of their rivals. This was Cambridge's last effort, however, and Oxford, rowing well together and raising the rate to thirty-one, drew away to win by three lengths. Cambridge rowed a plucky race, but were rather lacking in rhythm, and their recent spate of illness certainly had its effect. Cambridge have now won forty-eight Boat Races to Oxford's forty-three. In the picture, Oxford are seen approaching Hammersmith after successfully resisting the first challenge, and the Oxford cox is looking round to gauge the margin of lead. A light mist hung over the river, half-obscuring the attendant launches.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

Persia—And Hope for Civilisation.—U.N.O. was, essentially, created to represent public opinion—the opinions of 1,000,000,000 common men united in their detestation of war and in their desire for justice and some relic of liberty for nations and individuals. When U.N.O.'s wheels began to turn, the running was not always smooth, and soon enough critics came out to shake their heads and declare that the machine could never work. These critics have read the letter but forgotten the spirit of U.N.O.'s mission. Public opinion (it seems possible to-day) *can* work effectively enough, even when the wheels of its machine are clogged. It seems reasonable to hope that Russia has felt the effect of overwhelming public opinion and found it irresistible in the matter of her policy in Persia. This is a thought for comfort, for substantial comfort. And it may lead further still. The outlawry of war does not begin and end with the resolution not to go to war. It begins much further back, with the outlawry of certain approaches, by-lanes and expedients by which, in the past, nations have tried to obtain what they want; approaches which lead to war *because* there is no turning back if those paths are long pursued. In a word, good manners are as essential among nations as among men. Rough approaches are taboo. They are one-way streets, they lead to the crater edge without affording a chance to turn away. It becomes a question of face-saving, of individual pride—one man's vanity and all humanity's tragedy. That was Hitler's path, and Napoleon's. It is the *via dolorosa* of hate propaganda. If indeed U.N.O.'s spirit is still alive and effective, we need not despair of the ultimate tuning-up of its machinery.

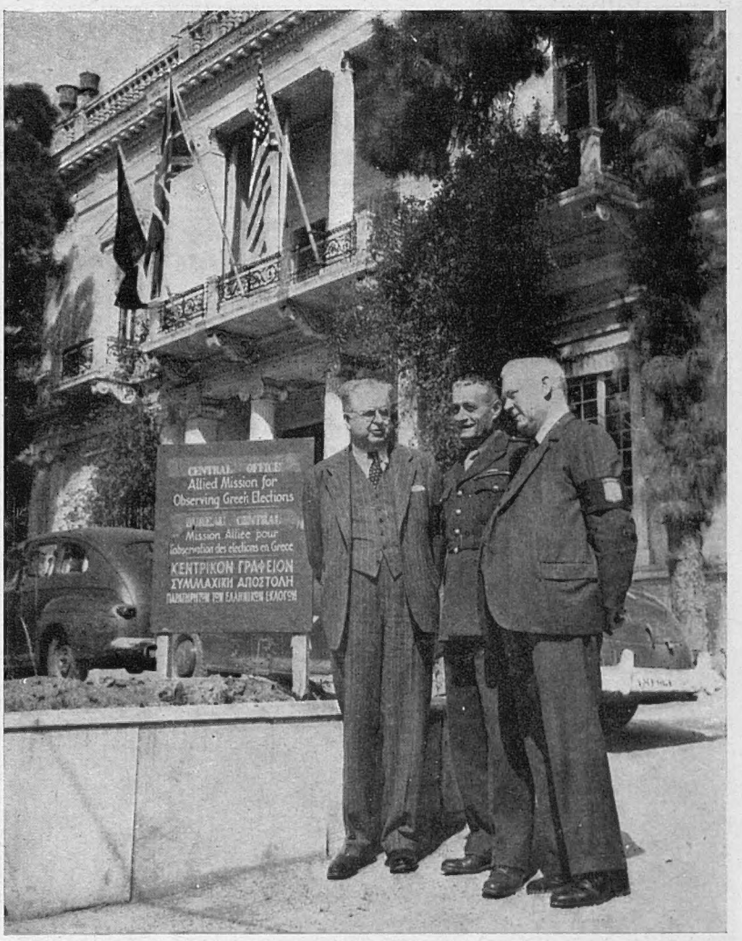
Gromyko's Gesture.—On the heels of Stalin's public affirmation of his faith in U.N.O. as the best instrument for outlawing war, M. Gromyko walked out from the Council Chamber in New York when the vote went against him on the Persian issue. So much for the rules of the Assembly. Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar, or anyway a Ta-ta To All That, if the Russian does not have his way. And indeed since U.N.O. began to function, the Russians have played the part of *enfant terrible*, have revealed a state of civilisation fifty years behind the rest of the Powers, great or small. It is no jesting matter; it is terribly serious. For just as the pursuit of by-paths, short cuts and expedients, to reach nationalistic ambitions, leads finally to war for the reason that, if long enough pursued, face-saving and personal pride prevent a turning back, so, too, and for the same reason, resisting those approaches leads inevitably to a position in which it is impossible to turn back. If Russia pursues too long these dangerous by-paths, and if America and Britain resist as long her advance along them, then soon enough the clash comes, and there is no turning back, no eating of words possible, on either side. Face-saving makes it impossible. It is for Russia only to realise this truth. The rest know it all too well. Russia can gain nothing at all by alienating the respect of the nations of the world, small and great. She needs good will as much as any.

Communism and Socialism.—It looks as if the Communists, and even the I.L.P., are as likely to secure affiliation with the Conservatives as with the Socialists. So trenchant and so strong are the criticisms of Communism in England by the Labour Party Executive, so dangerous do they consider Communist activity in Britain to-day, small as the movement is on the surface. Socialist leaders will not have it at any price. Yet within the ranks of Labour, Communism does not lack supporters. Among the Unions, the engineers and the miners may before summer come out in support of affiliation. Indeed, the issue may be one which will divide the party sharply before long. Meanwhile, Mr. Bevin has secured an overwhelming vote of confidence in his foreign policy. The Communist issue is a live issue in a part of that sphere. In Greece, for instance, where to-day it seems no party wishes the continuance of occupation by British forces. Only yesterday, the Left Wing regarded British troops in Greece as a bolster for the monarchy. To-morrow they may see them as a useful umbrella against right-wing oppression. It depends on the election results. Nor is Mr. Bevin's overwhelming vote likely to increase Stalin's confidence in the good intentions of the British Government. In a word, even in Britain Communism is to-day a force to be reckoned with.

Going to the Dogs.—Greyhound racing is a most popular sport, or (to be quite free from cant) business and recreation combined. How many people go there simply to watch the long dogs running, as thousands go to horse races simply for the pleasure of watching the horses? Five per cent.? I doubt it. Yet I have heard dog-racing called *the poor man's Ascot.* The "poor men" who attend are rich enough to risk in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of pounds per meeting. The popular sports all in turn collect the blackguards—bear-baiting, cock-fighting, pugilism, in old days. And there have been horse race-meetings when the horses seemed the only noble animals on the course. The racehorse is not deceived. He knows what he is about. In dog-racing, even the dogs are deceived, for their very quarry is a fake. And to-day dog-racing is collecting more and more blackguards, the "poor men" who with phials of dope endeavour to better their condition by backing the outsider and doctoring the likely winners. I never thought dog-racing, in any of its aspects, an edifying or noble sport; and nowadays I think it, until purged of the dopers, a degrading business.

Encouraging Gambling.—When the other day in Sussex the Betting and Lotteries Committee considered proposals for establishing another greyhound-racing track on the coast, the learned counsel for the applicants marshalled his case as follows: (1) Parliament authorised betting on dog-racing tracks in the Betting, etc., Act of 1934; (2) Under that Act you, the Committee, must grant this application unless local opponents can satisfy you on one or more of the few grounds of objection specified in the Act. The Act rules out any *moral* objection and takes little account of amenities. The Committee finally refused the application, and it seems quite clear that they clutched at two straws to enable them to do so. First, that the track would result in traffic congestion on a traffic bottleneck. Second, that the boys of a nearby public school would certainly play truant and go to the dogs. There was no dispute that Parliament in 1934 clearly gave its blessing to dog-track racing and gambling. I believe the nation wastes more money in dog-race gambling every week than it saves. But I suppose no Government, least of all a "people's" Government, would have the courage to discourage dog-racing and gambling on moral, or even temporarily unfavourable economic, grounds. If they can't have bread, the people must be kept sweet with circuses. And so the money that might be saved goes to the dogs with the gamblers.

Why Churches are Empty.—An article in the spring *Countryman* struck me as hitting the nail on this subject. Is it a subject suitable for a "Newsletter"? Yes and no. Yes, if you believe the way to world rehabilitation lies in root reform. No, if you are satisfied with patchwork and branch pruning. The root of the world's sickness lies in the abandonment of Christianity; and public worship is the stimulus and the testimony of religious belief and practices. The article, then, *is* timely as well as sensible. The author adduces four main reasons for the decline in church-going. The last is almost enough. In the average village church the "clerical voice" still prevails. The lessons are too long, and badly read. Many of the hymns are silly and quite meaningless to-day. Some of the tunes are atrocious. The average sermon is in its composition and delivery below the average B.B.C. talk or newspaper article. The church is "icy cold," physically, socially, morally. Add, there is no choir, or one inadequately practised. Is that all? One still more important item is to be added: In the Established Church to-day there are two religions, two voices, always antagonistic. If the Bishop of the Diocese favours the Anglo-Catholic form, half the parish is excommunicated. If the Victorian tradition be maintained, the High Church Party flits to the nearest centre of Anglo-Catholicism. In such a regrettable dilemma, how can there be in any sense "true fellowship" among Church members of a parish? The Church authorities are doubtless aware of all these criticisms and strive to eliminate them by directives. But to the last and fatal obstruction it is totally blind or obstinately silent.



THEY STOOD BY TO SEE FAIR PLAY IN THE GREEK ELECTIONS: The chiefs of the Allied Mission of Observers outside their headquarters in Athens. Mr. Henry F. Grady, of the United States; General Arnaud Laparra, of France; and Mr. R. T. Windle, of Great Britain, who held a watching brief during the polling last Sunday and directed the activities of their 1,200 assistants, who were charged with the task of paying surprise visits to polling-stations throughout Greece. For the purpose of its work the Allied Mission divided Greece into five districts, and the headquarters of each district was in communication with the Athens headquarters by wireless. The Mission had a fleet of nearly twenty aircraft at its disposal, as well as corvettes for use between the islands. The Mission hopes to have its preliminary report ready by April 10

A Noble Family.—Mr. Russell Colman, sometime H.M. Lieutenant for Norfolk and a head of the great firm of J. and J. Colman, has died at the age of eighty-five, having outlived both his sons, Geoffrey and Alan, who gave their lives, directly or indirectly, in the world wars of our times. All three were the salt of the earth, noble men by any standards of any age. Simplicity, naturalness, kindliness, those were the first and most charming attributes of the father. He had a profound knowledge and love of country lore, crafts and pursuits, and he acquired a remarkable collection of pictures of the Norwich School notably Cotman and Crome; and, with the collection, knowledge and judgment. His home, Crown Point, was filled to overflowing with the works of painters of the Norwich School and with rare literature of Norfolk and the East Coast. Most of these he inherited from his father; the Cromes and the Cotmans he continued all his life to collect. In 1943 he announced his intention to bequeath his Norwich School collections to the City of Norwich, with a fund for the erection and upkeep of a suitable gallery. The pick of his Cotmans he hung in the large drawing-room at Crown Point. There may be in existence, no doubt, small collections of pictures of greater (commercial) value. I doubt if anywhere on earth could be found one more lovely, more relevant, more completely typifying the development of one artist to perfection, or one displayed with more superb taste and fitness. None who has seen it as it was, is likely to forget it; none who knew Mr. Colman or his two sons is likely to forget them.

Hopes of Spring.—I note from my invaluable five-year diary that by March 26 in the years 1943 and 1945 the earlier flowering cherries were at their best and fullest flowering, and that the early red rhododendrons were a blaze. And the early potatoes were in. This year there is not a sign of life among the early cherries, not a bud showing colour on the rhododendrons. The early potatoes are still on their shelves. There are a few daring daffodils out, a beginning of pink on almond buds and peach. Otherwise, the scene is winter's colour. It is better so. The killing frosts of April and May are less likely to smash the gardener's hopes if the spring be backward or normal. I am glad of it. There may be a good time coming. We can do with it.

The Old Stager

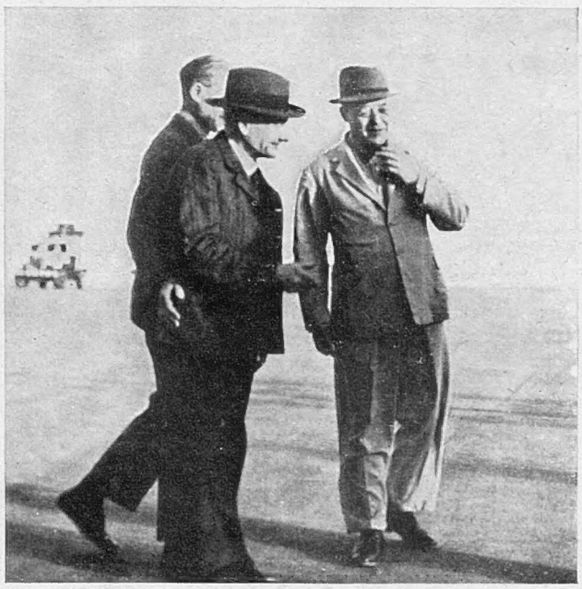
THE ROYAL FAMILY AT WINDSOR

The Arrival of the Three British Cabinet Ministers in India

SUNSHINE AT ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR : The King and Queen, Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret leaving the chapel after attending the marriage of Major Edward Renton (the Black Watch) and of Miss Lavinia Lascelles, elder daughter of Sir Alan Lascelles, the King's Private Secretary. Standing just behind Queen Mary is the Earl of Harewood, cousin of Sir Alan Lascelles. On the right is the Dean of Windsor, who officiated at the ceremony. After the service the Royal Family were present at the reception in Windsor Castle, and His Majesty proposed the toast of "the bride and bridegroom"

THE WINDSOR WEDDING : Major Edward Renton and his bride, Miss Lavinia Lascelles, daughter of the King's Private Secretary, leaving St. George's Chapel after their marriage last Saturday

THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION ARRIVES ON INDIAN SOIL : Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Mr. A. V. Alexander seen at Karachi Airport before travelling on to Delhi to start the strenuous task of seeking a solution to the Indian political deadlock. At the end of last week the Mission and the Viceroy had a long sitting with the Governors of the eleven Provinces of British India, thus bringing to an end the first stage of the Mission's programme of interviews. Last Monday they began receiving political leaders and were faced with the task of achieving results acceptable alike to Muslim and Hindu. Mr. Jinnah has been acting as chief spokesman of the Muslim demand for Pakistan



THE MISSION AT KARACHI : Sir Francis Mudie (centre), Governor of Sind, with Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps on arrival at Karachi, where they made a brief halt before continuing on to Delhi to start their series of interviews with Indian leaders

U.N.O. MEETS IN NEW YORK

And Is Faced At Once With the Persian Crisis

THE MAN WHO WALKED OUT ARRIVES FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL: Mr. Andrei Gromyko entering the Rockefeller Centre for the opening meeting in U.N.O.'s temporary headquarters in New York. After the defeat of his proposal to postpone the Persian debate, his dramatic exit caused a sensation

INTERLUDE AT THE ROCKEFELLER CENTRE: Members of the Soviet delegatio leaving the building after the first session of the Security Council whe the Persian issue was about to come up for discussion

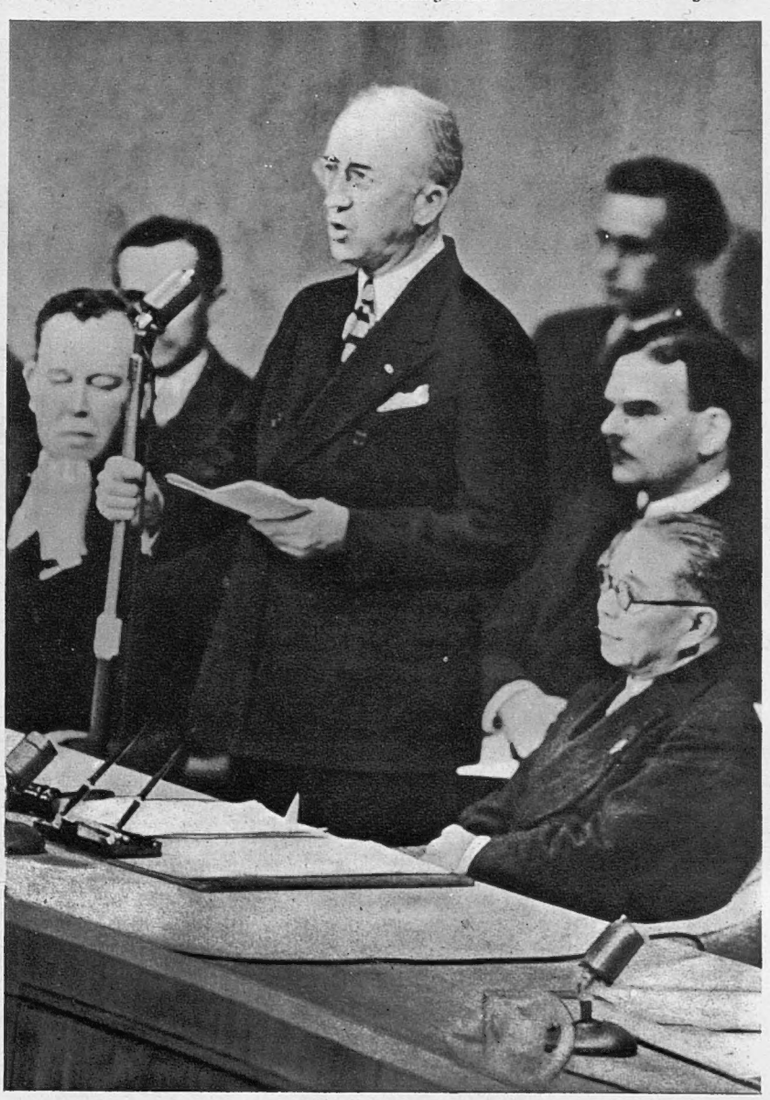
The first meeting of the U.N.O. Security Council in its temporary headquarters in Ne York took place in an atmosphere of quiet optimism, the sense of crisis that had prevaile in United Nations circles being temporarily dispelled by the news of Russia's decision t withdraw from Persia and Stalin's outspoken support of the new world organisation. Th quiet optimism, however, was rapidly dispelled when Mr. Gromyko, the senior Soviet delegat demanded a postponement of the debate on the Persian case, and the Security Counc rejected his motion. On hearing the result of the voting, Mr. Gromyko walked out of th Council Chamber, and the Council, in an atmosphere charged with tension, then passe by eight votes to two a motion that the Persian delegate be invited to address the meetin

EGYPT SUPPORTS HER MUSLIM NEIGHBOUR: Mahmoud Hassan Pasha, the head of the Egyptian delegation to U.N.O., who brought forward the motion that the Persian representative be invited to the Council table so that he might freely state his views on the question of postponing the debate on the Russo-Persian dispute

POLAND SUPPORTS HER RUSSIAN NEIGHBOUR: Professor Oscar Lange, th Polish delegate, who resisted the suggestion that a Persian representa tive should be brought before the Council and strongly supported th Soviet point of view with regard to a postponement of the Persian debat He is seen here with his wife as he left the Rockefeller Centre

U.N.O. DINES BEFORE DEBATING—DELEGATES AT LUNCHEON AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK, BEFORE LAST WEEK'S FATEFUL MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL: A harmonious gathering that preceded the acrimony of political debate at the Rockefeller Centre. Reading round the table from left to right the delegates are: Mr. David Owen (an Assistant Secretary), Señor F. C. Najera (Mexico), Dr. E. N. van Kleffens (the Netherlands), Professor Oscar Lange (Poland), Mr. Victor Hoo (China), Mr. Andrei Gromyko (Russia), Sir Alexander Cadogan (Great Britain), Mr. Edward Stettinius (the United States), Mr. Sodalev, Colonel Hodgson (Australia), Dr. Quo Tai Chai (China), M. Trygve Lie (the Secretary-General of U.N.O.), Señor Pedro Velloso (Brazil), Mahmoud Hassan Pasha (Egypt), and M. Henri Bonnet (France)

AT THE OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC U.N.O. SESSION: Mr. Thomas Dewey (left), Governor of New York State, with Dr. Quo Tai Chai, of China, who presided over the Security Council, and Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State, at the inaugural meeting, when purely formal business was discussed and speeches of welcome were made. It was hardly realised at that juncture how the comparatively calm atmosphere of the gathering was to give way to yet another international crisis. Mr. Dewey, who was the late President Roosevelt's Republican opponent in the last Presidential Election in America, is now completing a term of office as Governor of New York. Since his electoral defeat he has taken little part in international affairs

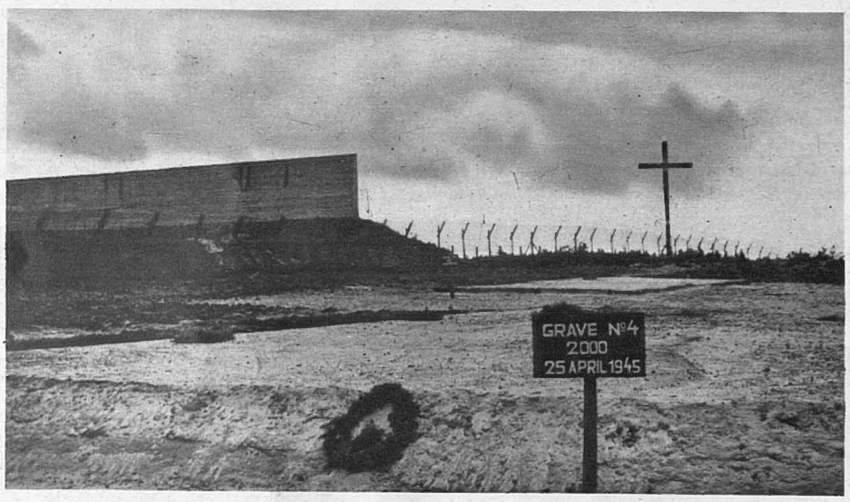


***On right*— MR. BYRNES SPEAKS OUT: The United States Secretary of State delivering President Truman's message of welcome to the U.N.O. delegates.** On his right hand is the Secretary-General, M. Trygve Lie, and on his left are Mr. Thomas Dewey and Dr. Quo Tai Chai, of China. Later in the week Mr. Byrnes hotly contested some of the proposals of Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate, reminding the Council that a complaint had been received and properly filed, and, this being so, urged that it be dealt with with despatch in accordance with the terms of the Charter. Speaking with mounting feeling, he said that if a smaller Power had a complaint some other Power should not be able to deny it the right to present its case

BELSEN AS IT IS TO-DAY : One of the new cemeteries erected on the site of the notorious concentration camp. Here are buried some of the 13,000 persons who died at Belsen after its liberation by the British on April 15, 1945, men and women whose sufferings were so great that they were beyond all medical aid

BELSEN: ONE YEAR AFTER

The Notorious German Concentration Camp as It Appears To-day



THE COMMON GRAVE OF 2,000 NAMELESS SLAVE-WORKERS AT BELSEN : A simple notice marks the spot where the British liberators found the emaciated corpses, afterwards compelling German citizens to give them burial. Against the wall in the background the German guards conducted mass shootings

A REMINDER OF THE GRIM PAST : This sign has been erected on the site of the Belsen Camp, reminding all of the horrors that occurred under Nazi rule when so many slave-workers died of starvation

Nearly a year after the British liberation of Belsen the ill-famed concentration camp remains a place of grim and terrible memories. Most of the buildings, where thousands of the camp's inmates died, have been burned to the ground, and in the few remaining shacks some Germans are now living. A number of Polish Displaced Persons live in the more elaborate barracks formerly occupied by German soldiers. Every effort has been made to clean the place up, but it is not intended that Germans should be allowed to forget the crimes committed by the people of their race. A notice-board proclaims these atrocities

NOW ARE THE DAYS OF RETRIBUTION—CITIZENS OF HAMBURG LINING UP FOR A FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SOUP : A picture from the great North German city, which is now emerging from the rigours of winter but is faced with the shorter rations ordained for the British Zone. Each person carries a large pail, being permitted to take away enough soup for five on production of the necessary identity cards. Of recent days Hamburg has been the scene of considerable unrest, and numerous meetings of protest have been held against the reduction of the ration to danger level. In several instances food delivery vans have been attacked, and there have also been raids on fuel trains

THE DAYS DRAG ON AT NUREMBERG—GOERING AND HESS APPEAR APATHETIC AS THE TRIALS PROCEED : A contrast to the animation of the week when Goering gave evidence and his exuberance had to be suppressed by the presiding judge. Hess is seen on the right, in front of Grand Admiral Doenitz, shortly after he had declared his unwillingness to enter the witness-box in order to defend himself. Dr. Alfred Seidl conducted Hess's defence, giving a long, rambling statement with regard to Hess's meeting with Lord Simon following his dramatic parachute descent in Scotland. Hess appeared to be in a peculiar state of mind, and throughout the first day chattered incessantly

THE WAR TRIALS CONTINUE

WAS HE TO HAVE BEEN THE GAULEITER OF BRITAIN ? Ernst Wilhelm Bohle giving evidence on behalf of Rudolf Hess at the Nuremberg trials. Bohle was born in England and raised in South Africa, and he was leader of the Ausland organisation of the Nazi Party by which Reich Germans living abroad were kept in touch with the ideas of the new state. It is widely believed that in the event of a successful invasion of Great Britain, Bohle would have been made gauleiter

***On right*—THE TRIAL OF S.S. GENERAL KARL HERMANN FRANK :** Looking haggard and drawn, the former Nazi leader in Bohemia faces his accusers in the People's Court in Prague. Frank, who is accused of being personally responsible for the destruction of Lidice and who caused the death of many thousands of Czechs, declared that the court was incompetent to try him and that he should be tried at Nuremberg or in an ordinary Czech court. Frank was born in Czechoslovakia

HOW THE RUSSIANS HARNESS GERMAN ENERGY

Some Sidelights on the Occupation and the Uses the Russians Have Made of the Conquered "Master Race"

By FERDINAND TUOHY

THIS appears to be an appropriate time to sort out the uses to which the Russians have put their Germans. For not only does the first anniversary of occupation approach, but eloquent May 1 will, it is thought, be made the occasion of economic and administrative concessions by the Soviet Union, in their zone, in return for Germans having "worked their passage," and as a bait for their continuing to ease the Russian design. The story suggests itself as one of long-sightedness, no little psychological perception, and one-way concentration upon purpose, such as lies open to One Party rule.

The long-sightedness effectively opens the tale and dates from 1943, in which year the Russians began to prepare a German administrative machine among Von Paulus's cowed and bitter captive Wehrmacht, and when Stalin extracted the line of the Elbe, and west of it, as the frontier of the Russian zone of occupation.

Besides its great industrial record, this zone was food-exporting before the war, and to make up for food losses since, the Russians speedily dealt with the population so that 100 hectares now feeds 200 Germans. In our zone the same land must feed 350; in the French zone, 275; and in the American, 225.

How many of Paulus's lot are still deemed of use, is a question. But they served their purpose (partly of camouflage) at the vital start, May to July of last year, while Berlin and the Russian zone were locked against the British and Americans, and the German Communists got firmly rooted by means of plans, programmes and leaders, all ready.

The Russians at first made a show of supporting four German political parties, but there was never the remotest intention of allowing the Germans "to be what they liked provided it wasn't Nazi," and to-day Communism is virtually in control, thanks to never letting up for a second, being always ahead in tactics, and to a tornado of propaganda cast freely in Goebbels mould in order to catch the Germans.

British and Americans are removing more of their general control to Berlin in an effort to offset the forced fusion of German Socialists with the top-dog but minority Communists, but the Russian hope is that the fusion may gradually be forced in the other zones too.

In their Communising design, the Russians seem to have played at least three cards which did appeal to large numbers of Germans.

The sharing-out of the Junkers' estates among the peasantry served a double purpose. It demolished at a stroke the hereditary and dominant enemy of Russia; and it gave undoubted satisfaction to a multitude of Germans, and at the same time brought them within the Russian land system—a Soviet imprint likely to endure in Germany, from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

Less marked, but forceful, has been the impression made on the Germans by the way in which the Russians have got industry restarted in Saxony, Thuringia, and other regions. The German working-class has lent itself readily to the purpose displayed by its conquerors in getting the wheels turning again out of wreck and ruin (there is also the fact that Russian bombers were not responsible).

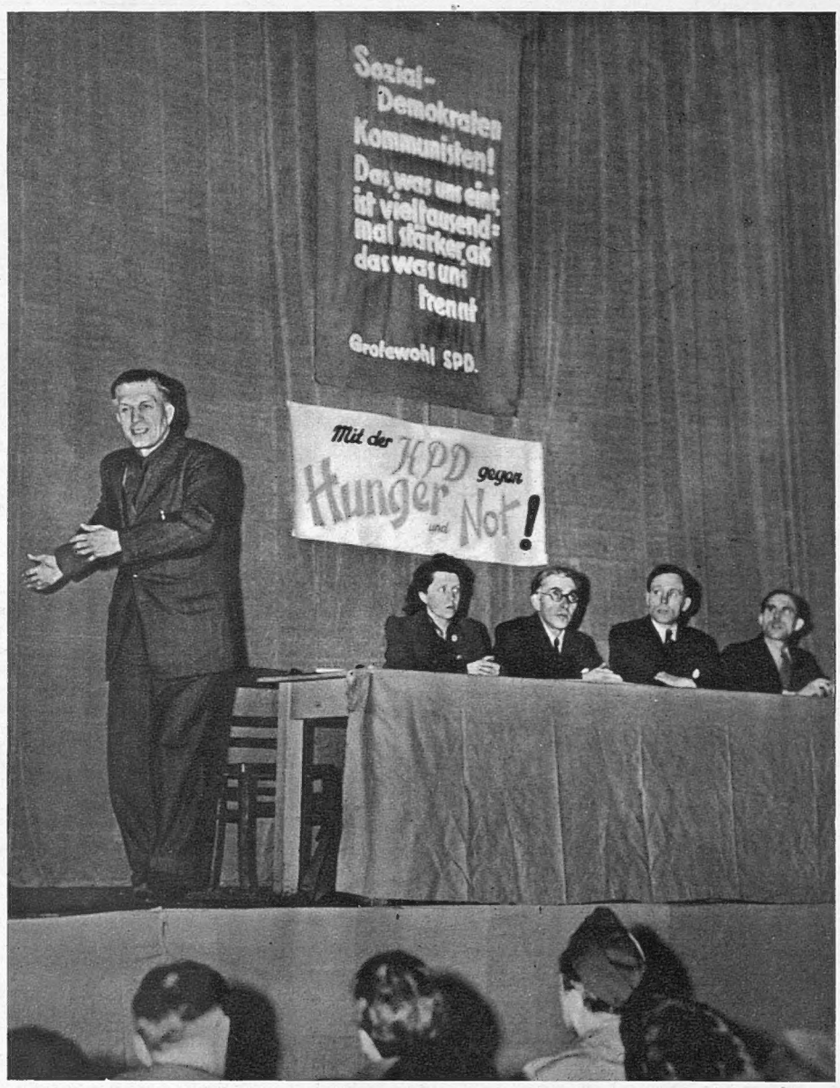
For their part, the Russians have made no bones about driving the Germans, who have simply had to work hard under direction or go without ration cards in a zone mostly denuded of Black Market activities. That the Russians have up till now taken a great part of what has been produced has not deterred the Germans. A growing proportion of goods get to the German civilian population which has the wages to buy them—and through private enterprise, at that.

Thirdly, there has been the relative leniency of the Russians' regime after they had belched forth hate and caused Germans to quake and groan in anticipation of their coming.

The real surprise came in connection with that bugbear "de-nazification." Not a German in the Russian zone but had expected that everyone who had been a Nazi Party member would be taken in chains to Siberia, at the least. Yet what transpired? At the "cease fire" the Red Army was led to its quarry, the worst Nazis, by the Paulus lot and by German Communists. What happened to these Nazis need hardly be conjectured. But ever after, the Russians placed the onus of "de-nazification" on the Germans themselves.

Germans could employ whom they liked, among Nazis adjudged as having been "inactive." Lately, even Nazis who were "active" have been given a chance to make amends through work in low degree. As an example of "de-nazification" leniency, a mere eighty employees have been dismissed out of all the 34,000 who worked at the great Leuna oil plant. If anything should ever smell wrong at Leuna, the Russians can count on their German Communist "eyes" reporting it.

The Russian attitude to others of the population fits in with the general usage they make of Germans.



HAMBURG IS HUNGRY: Friedrich Dettman, the German Communist leader in the British zone of occupation, speaking at the "Hunger and Misery" meeting held in one of the larger theatres in the city in protest against the new scale of short rations and the continued activities of the Black Market. Dettman insisted that the people of Hamburg were faced with starvation and that they must have food for their children. As a result of the new rationing there has been some unrest, and recently in Hamburg five hundred citizens raided a coal train and looted shops and delivery vans. Twelve arrests were made by the German flying squad

Children are treated kindly—and soaked in school books, 4,000,000 of them, showing the Communist way of life and reading of history. German women are viewed in one light only, with no fear of anything developing from what others call "fratting." One-track Communist minds can regulate these things, just as hate can be turned on to order.

While making German labour deliver the goods in increasing tempo, and so nourish their latest Five-Year Plan, the Russians are taking good care that German Labour shall not submit to another indigenous tyranny in the future, as easily as it did to the Nazi one. There must be no risk of a German reactionary revival, and one of the prime usages of Eastern Germany is this turning of it into an outlying security belt in protection of Soviet soil. A further vast stimulus to Russian reconstruction comes from the 4,000,000 Wehrmacht prisoners and German deportees held in the U.S.S.R. As machinery and industrial products come from Germany in reparations, these millions of Germans contribute increasingly to Soviet recovery. They are rewarded for good work and penalised for bad, and if many are back in the *Heimat* before seven or ten years are up, it will be surprising. Here is a chance to use the Germans with a vengeance, not only of getting work and skill from them, but of controlling the German birth-rate by preventing the under-forties from regaining Germany. Only the ailing and ageing are returned to Germany, as I 've seen for myself. So as to sustain the highest degree of ability and skill, the Russians carry off German scientists, technicians and other experts from Germany. This kidnapping of brains is becoming quite a vogue, and it also bears on politically obnoxious Germans. The experts, however, are treated very well; their families are kept posted; and salaries run as high as £130 a month and all found. If technicians, etc., do exceptionally well, their families are kidnapped too, and brought to Russia by way of reward.

On the other hand, not everybody waits to be kidnapped. Some have been what the Russians prefer to call the lot—"voluntary exiles." We must remember that many influential Germans were in favour of tying up with Russia. When Admiral Raeder wore a red tie at Nuremberg and Field-Marshal Paulus supported the Soviet case there, they represented this "Russianising" school, which is likely to last, not least through many of the prisoners who may never return to Germany.

The Russians have made great use of their zone of Germany in the demographic sense. They have pushed people around—just that. They have organised the future population so as to suit themselves. They have expelled into the Western zones all the Germans they haven't wanted; and they have filled their places with resettled Russians and Poles—as many as can be found willing.

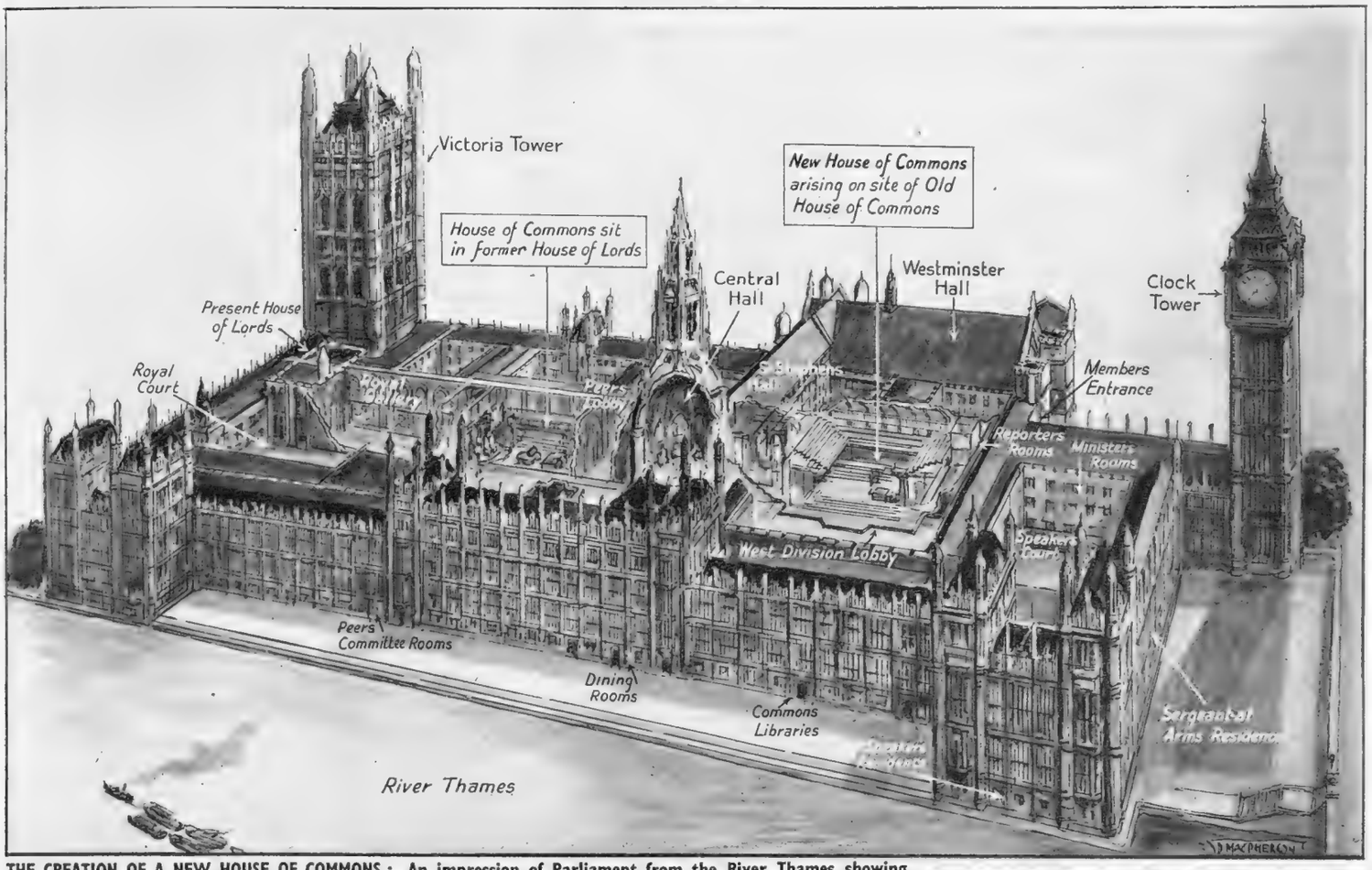
Meanwhile, the Red Army has lived on the country as far as it could risk doing, and anything that has been fancied has been sent or taken back to Russia. Quite a lot has been paid for from pockets bulging with Russian-printed marks. But the point is that the Red Army's fancy has finished up in Russia, whatever it has been. The long story started with the sending east of cattle and permanent way, and now it is chiefly industrial equipment.

Few are quite clear concerning what the Russians have currently in mind in regard to German industry. They are waiting to receive 25 per cent. from the Western zones. Some of this plant that they have already received, and which should have gone back to Russia according to strict agreement, has been re-erected in the Russian zone.

Parallel to this revelation comes news that the Russians are ready to hand over a large number of factories to the Germans, as part of their policy of concession. This would have the effect of weakening the Western zones still more, while strengthening the Communist-dominated Eastern zone.

The administrative concession might, it is thought, take the shape of greatly reducing the Red Army in occupation, and of granting outward autonomy to the Russian zone, while, of course, closely regulating it under Communist ægis.

It is plain, then, that the Russians have made very considerable and successful use of Germany and the Germans during the first year. They seem to have gotten pretty well what they set out to get—so far as can be judged, anyhow. The feelings of Germans are decidedly mixed towards them, ranging from wildest rage and hatred to servility and zealous support. But Communism expands, and that is the main use to which the Russians would put the Germans. If we can do anything about it, it is to pay closer attention to France, lest she feel impelled to stretch out to the East in search of her security and recovery. The sands may be running lower than we think. There is not the same French backing for an alliance with Britain that there was a few months ago.

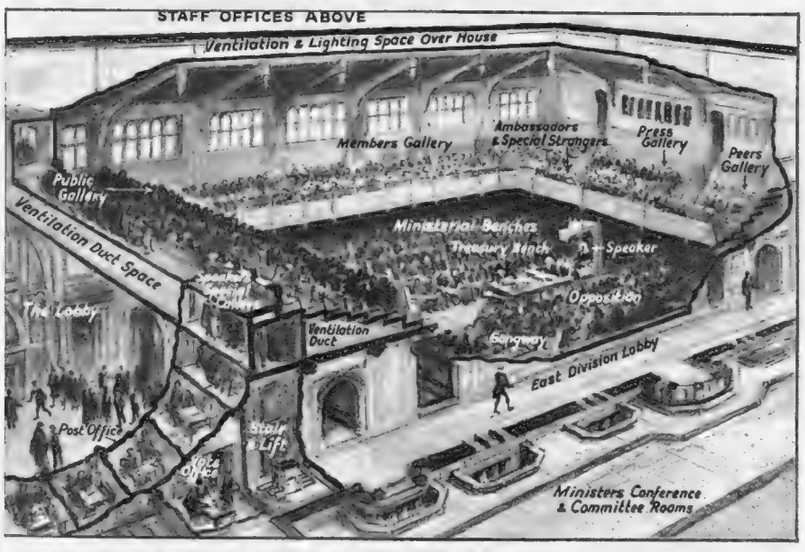


THE CREATION OF A NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS: An impression of Parliament from the River Thames showing the situation of the Commons Chamber, which was completely destroyed by a bomb during the blitz in 1941, the Members afterwards moving to the House of Lords by special invitation. The work of reconstruction has already begun on the wrecked site, and it is hoped that the rebuilding will take less than the five years originally anticipated — *Drawing by D. Macpherson*

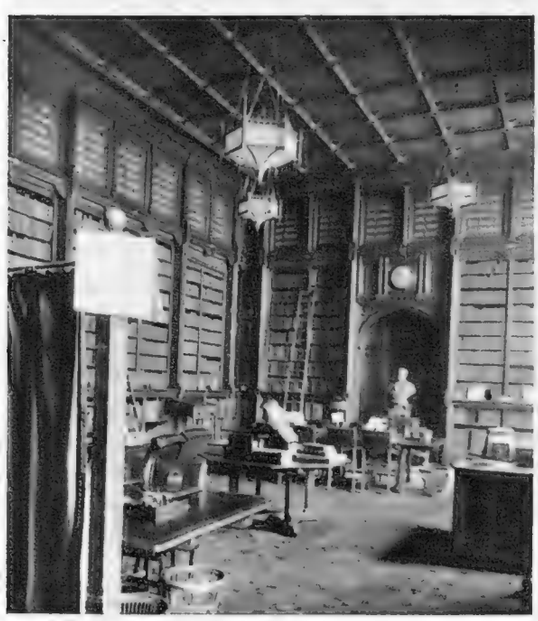
REBUILDING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Gigantic Task of Restoring the Chamber Destroyed in the 1941 Blitz

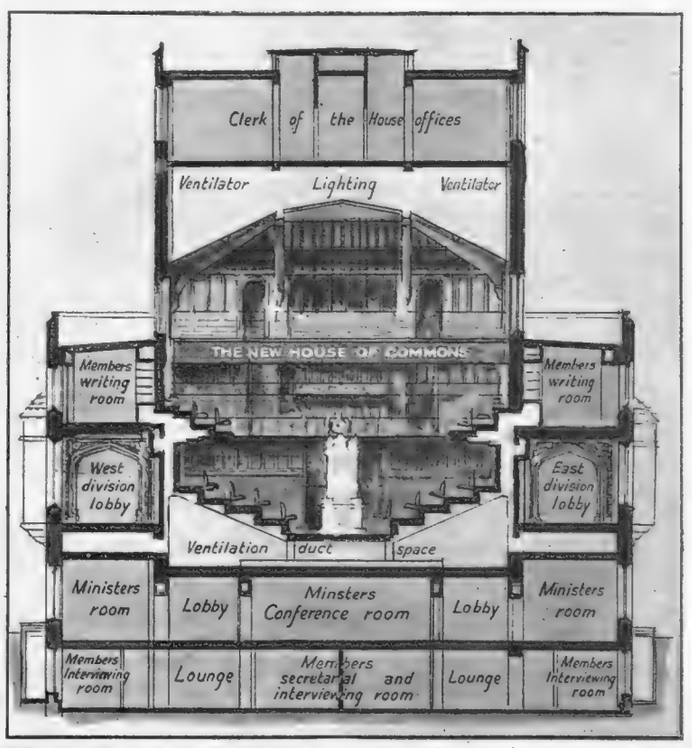
A Saturday night raid in May 1941 completely destroyed the Chamber of the House of Commons, although to all outward appearances the Houses of Parliament seemed undamaged. Members of the House of Lords at once expressed sympathy in practical fashion by moving to the Royal Gallery and leaving their Chamber for the Members of the Commons. Meanwhile, plans were drawn up for rebuilding the Commons, and for some months past work has actually been proceeding on the site. In the accompanying drawings some of the plans are shown in detail, and the new Chamber will undoubtedly have many amenities that its predecessor lacked. The essential features of the House will be preserved, but there will be a thoroughly up-to-date system of heating, ventilation, and lighting, and provision will be made for secretarial and conference rooms



STILL GOTHIC IN STYLE, BUT MORE ANIMATED IN DESIGN: An impression of the new House of Commons as it will appear when completed about the year 1950. Although the Chamber will have many improved features, it still conforms with the general design of Parliament —*Drawing by D. Macpherson*



***On left*—THE SILENCE ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY:** A Select Committee has suggested that the amenities of the library should be vastly improved. In its report the Committee declares: "The library should be made unique. It should be far more than a repository of books and Parliamentary papers, and should aim at providing Members rapidly with precise and detailed information. The needs of the library have outgrown existing accommodation. At the moment the library also serves as the main writing-room for Members, and this seriously interferes with reading and research. The Committee, therefore, propose that alternative facilities for writing should be provided, and that eight cellars below the terrace level should be used as a library store"



THE COMMONS IN CROSS-SECTION: Sir Giles Scott's plan for the new Chamber, showing the additional accommodation that will be provided in the form of Ministers' rooms, conference rooms, and Members' interviewing rooms. Much attention is to be given to the question of ventilation, heating and lighting

A FOREIGN SURVEY

News Pictures from Orient and Occident

EIRE LAND OF PLENTY: Prime cuts of bacon and new-laid eggs at 2s. 8d. a dozen adorn a Dublin shop window. A picture that evidences the current food position in Southern Ireland, where butchers, grocers, and fruit merchants display every type of merchandise. Bacon, butter, and sugar are all rationed, but the allowance in each case is generous, and far in excess of that allowed in Britain. During the war years Ireland continued to trade with Spain, and plentiful supplies of fruit and wine were regularly obtained

IRELAND HAS NO FUEL PROBLEM: Stacking peat in Phœnix Park, Dublin, after a load had been brought in from the surrounding countryside. Another picture that evidences the happy position now existing in Eire, one of the few countries to emerge from the war with no serious rationing problems and an adequate supply of fuel. During 1945 Eire voted £3,000,000 for European food relief, and in the words of Mr. de Valera, "it was possible to send to the Continent significant quantities of cattle, bacon, butter, cheese, dried and condensed milk, sugar, etc." In 1946 Eire is planning to do the same thing again, and she has also adopted a generous attitude with regard to wheat supplies, raising the extraction of flour from 80 to 85 per cent. in order to make existing supplies go as far as possible and allow more for Europe

ROME A CITY OF CONTRASTS: Poverty and plenty side by side. Rolls of cloth, towels, rugs, and clothing on sale in one of the city's street-stalls. All these stalls would appear to be well supplied, but the prices ruling to-day are often so fantastic that only those with ample money to spend can hope to compete. Most of the poorer people are quite unable to buy anything beyond the necessities of life. A meal in an ordinary restaurant now costs about 500 lire, whereas before the war a charge of 10 lire for the same meal would have been regarded as adequate. Oranges were sold in 1939 at half a lire per lb., while to-day they cost 25 lire. The whole economic situation in Italy is one of great difficulty at the moment, but it is hoped that after the forthcoming General Election and the referendum on the monarchy conditions will improve

THE PLIGHT OF THE DISPOSSESSED: The Refugee Camp at El Shatt, near Suez, where 7,000 refugees are still being cared for by Unrra. Originally there were 30,000 refugees in the camp, all persons who had been caught up by the tide of war in the Middle East, but gradually they are being repatriated, and before long it is hoped that the camp will disappear. This picture was taken in the Yugoslavian section, where there are numerous Royalists who do not choose to go back to their country under its present regime

LEADERS OF HINDU THOUGHT AND ACTION: Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabhai Patel, the militant chief of the Congress Party, arriving at Shivaji Park, Bombay, where the Mahatma was about to address a crowd of 100,000 of his followers. Gandhi to-day holds a position aloof to the Congress Party, and of recent months he has stressed repeatedly that independence must be achieved without violence. In this picture he is seen being watched by an admiring throng of young Hindus, who attribute to him almost God-like qualities. From his loin-cloth is suspended a watch, the only adornment to his person

ISLANDS WHERE BRITISH MARINE COMMANDOS ARE IN CONTROL: Keeping an eye open for smugglers in the Hong Kong area. *Left*—Members of No. 44 Commando arrive from the mainland with precious Naafi stores and bring them ashore on Cheung Chau Island on a jetty constructed of empty Japanese sea-mines. *Right*—The little harbour of Ping Chau Island. There are fourteen British N.C.O.s and men on each island, and it is their duty to keep a check on all junks to see if they are licensed, and to search the daily ferries to Hong Kong in order to make sure that there is no contraband aboard. In addition, the Commandos have a host of other duties, such as issuing free rice and bread to the destitute, and providing water transport for villagers needing hospital treatment on the mainland. Since the capitulation of the Japanese force at Ping Chau and Cheung Chau, the Commandos have had a very strenuous time, and they have done a great deal to raise morale in the two islands. There are about 1,000 inhabitants on Ping Chau and about 16,000 on Cheung Chau

THIS IS "AXIS SALLY": She was known to American troops in the European Theatre of Operations for her broadcasts from Radio Berlin. Now she has been captured by agents of the U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps, having been in hiding in Berlin, where she sold her personal property in order to maintain a livelihood. "Axis Sally's" real name is Mildred E. Gillars, and she was born in Portland, Maine, in 1909, and went to Germany on an American passport in 1934. She took her job with the Berlin radio in 1943, and is particularly remembered for her part in the Battle of the Ardennes, when she urged American troops to surrender

TASTING THE PLEASURES OF NEW YORK: Mr. Randolph Churchill, son of Mr. Winston Churchill, entertaining Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart at New York's fashionable Stork Club. Since leaving the Army, where he had an adventurous career, taking part in an Allied Parachute descent into Yugoslavia, Mr. Churchill has been engaging in newspaper work, and has been representing one of the larger American agencies in various parts of the world. Mr. Churchill was one of the two Conservative Members for Preston during the war years, representing the constituency with Captain Amery; but at the General Election he was defeated by Labour, losing the division by about 3,000 votes. Before the war he frequently contributed to the London evening newspapers. In 1932 he emulated his father by making a political lecture tour in America

PREFABRICATED HOUSES AMID THE RUBBLE OF HIROSHIMA: A mother and child outside their dwelling, one of a number that have been set up on the site of the city ravaged by the atom bomb

THE RISE OF A NEW AND HUMBLE HIROSHIMA: Some of the single-storey homes which have been set up in the devastated Japanese city to provide shelter for a few of the many thousands of homeless citizens. Scientists who have revisited Hiroshima lately, now report that there are no signs of radio-activity in the area, and that people living there are not likely to suffer any ill effects. The devastation of the city is almost beyond belief, and of its thousands of temples and shrines, which were once such a picturesque feature, there is now no trace. Some of the larger industrial buildings withstood in part the shock of the atomic bomb, but such relics as that seen in the background of this picture are rare

THE RUSSIAN DEPARTURE FROM BORNHOLM—THE DANISH ISLAND THEY ARE EVACUATING AFTER A TEN-MONTHS OCCUPATION: A diagrammatic sketch of Bornholm. It has now been returned to Danish sovereignty, and on March 16 the first Soviet units embarked at the ports of Ronne and Nexo—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

RUSSIA IN EUROPE

The Evacuation of Bornholm Island: Occupying the Farms of the Burgenland to Provide Food for the Red Army

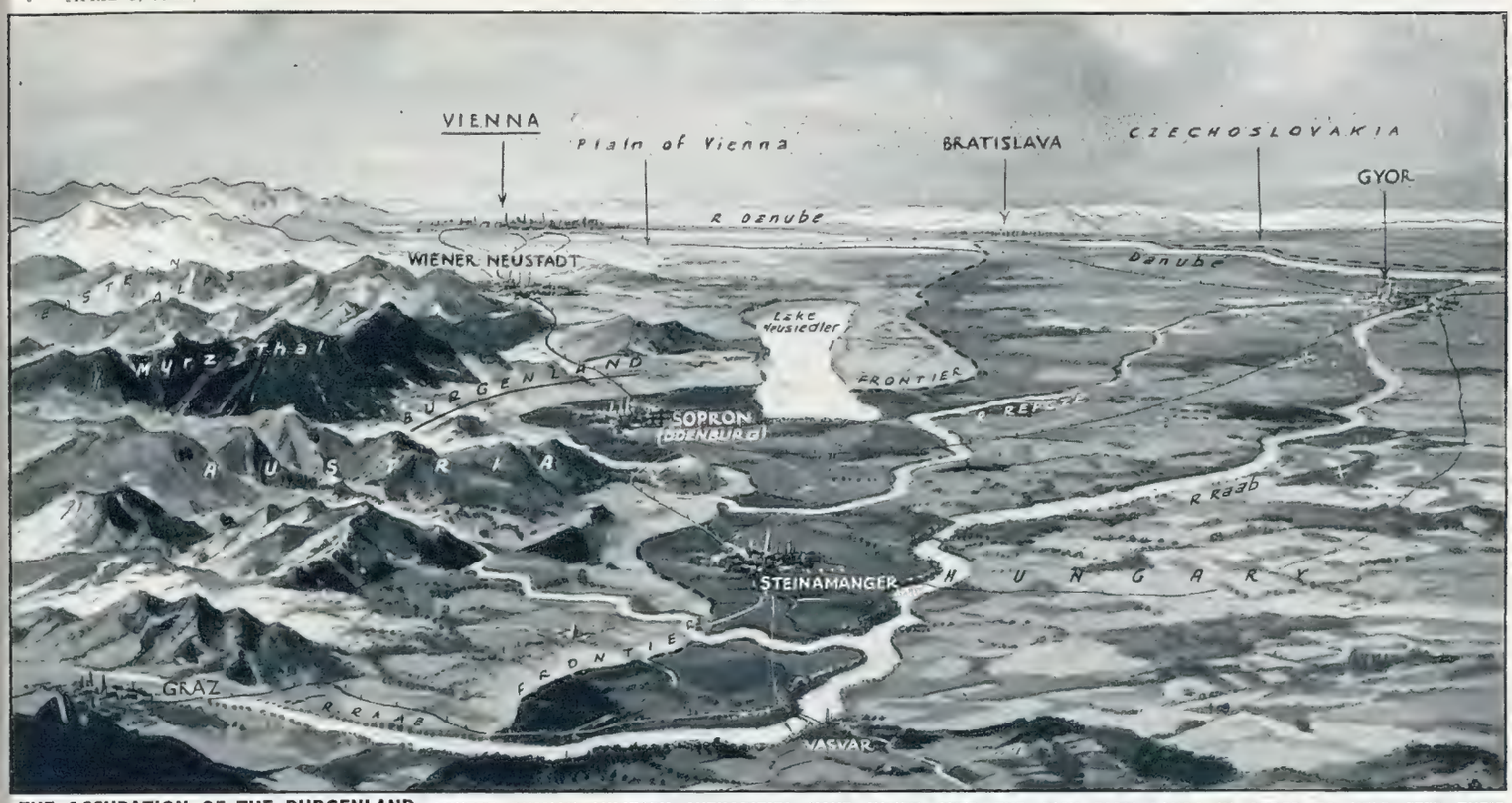
While the rest of the world watched and wondered at the activities of the Russians in Europe and Asia, and there was every sign of a mounting crisis, the first good news for weeks came from Bornholm, in the Baltic, when it became known that the Russians had started their evacuation of this Danish island which they took over from the Germans in May 1945. It was felt that the departure from Bornholm had world-wide implications, as evidencing a new and happier trend in Soviet foreign policy. Bornholm once belonged to Sweden, but it has been Danish since 1660. Its chief ports are Nexo and Ronne, and it was from both of these that the Russian units sailed for Leningrad. The Danish authorities state that the behaviour of the Russians throughout the occupation was exemplary. The evacuation was timed to take a fortnight, and meanwhile General Ebbe Goertz, Chief of Staff of the Danish Army, prepared to send in his own detachments.

GOOD-BYE TO BORNHOLM: The Russian Commandant who is in charge of the evacuation, Major-General Jakusjov, of the Red Army

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT ONE OF THEIR PORTS OF EMBARKATION: Manning railway cars loaded with their equipment on reaching Ronne, the capital and western seaport of the island of Bornholm

THE UNSPOILT BEAUTIES OF BORNHOLM: An aerial view of Hammershus Castle, which lies in the beautifully wooded coastal region. Bornholm has an area of 226 square miles, being rocky and traversed from north to south by a mountain ridge

LOADING UP AT RONNE: Railway coaches alongside the troop transport which evacuated the Red Army units from Bornholm. Many of the Soviet occupying troops had not seen their homes for several years



THE OCCUPATION OF THE BURGENLAND—WHERE RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE TAKEN OVER THE RICH FARM LANDS IN ORDER TO HELP FEED THEIR TROOPS: A sketch-map showing the position of the little-known Burgenland in relation to Vienna, the Eastern Alps and the Hungarian border—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

Such is the food situation in Austria these days that the Russian authorities have taken over the rich farming area known as the Burgenland, and there they have been sowing the crops which will help to feed their army of occupation during the coming months, an action that has been censured by American U.N.R.R.A. officials on the grounds that it is depriving the Austrians. The Burgenland is a little-known district of Austria, being far away from the usual tourist track, its prosperous farms lying in the plain at the foot of the Murz Thal and to the south of Vienna. The whole situation in Austria at the moment is one of the greatest seriousness, and in Vienna malnutrition and disease have reached alarming proportions

SPRINGTIME BY THE DANUBE—WHERE AUSTRIANS ARE FIGHTING THE BATTLE FOR FOOD: Farm labourers harrowing their land *(left)* in preparation for the sowing, and *(right)* a view of the country round Vienna, where there is intense agricultural activity in order to cope with the serious conditions in the city

It would be wrong to say that the Viennese are suffering from starvation, but already doctors are seeing signs of nutritional diseases and it is evident that the people have of recent years had no opportunity of building up reserve strength in order to combat disease. From April to June last year no food was distributed in the Austrian capital, and, as one doctor has said, "Austria, especially Vienna, is at the tail-end of the bread-line in Europe. As a result a great battle for food is being staged this spring, and in the areas round Vienna farmers are being encouraged to cultivate every possible acre"

***On right*—THE ELECTIONS IN GREECE: Members of the Allied Mission informing picturesquely-clad shepherds of Parnassus where they should go in order to record their votes. A scene in the lonely region to the north of the Gulf of Corinth, where the isolated hill folk could be encouraged to take very little interest in the problems facing their country.** The elections were scheduled to take place last Sunday, about 1,000 candidates, belonging to five main parties, offering themselves to the electorate. Over 1,200 officials of the Allied Mission were charged with seeing fair play doing everything humanly possible to ensure free and fair voting at the polls. They had the assistance of aircraft, motor-boats and jeeps, and on election day went on unannounced visits to representative polling places throughout Greece. The Soviet Government were asked to provide observers, and although they declined the offer, their newly-arrived Ambassador held a watching brief—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

AFTER THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM MUKDEN—WHERE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND GOVERNMENT TROOPS CLASHED ONCE AGAIN : An impression of the new city of Mukden, key-point of Southern Manchuria, which has once more come into the news following the departure of the Red Army. The Communists, disregarding their agreement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, dug themselves in outside Mukden, and they also took over strong-points in the surrounding province. At the same time mysterious fires came from the formerly-occupied Russian barracks, but the reason for these remained obscure—*Drawing by E. G. Lamber.*

RUSSIA IN ASIA

Scenes in Mukden Before and After the Russian Evacuation : Martial Law in Harbin

A FRIENDLY INTERCHANGE : Major-General Stankevitch, the Soviet Commandant of Mukden, and Lieut.-General Pen Pi-Sheng, the Chinese military leader, shaking hands as the former prepared to remove his forces from the city at the start of the Russian evacuation of South Manchuria. Immediately following the departure of the Red Army the Chinese Communists stepped in and there were a number of clashes with Chiang Kai-shek's Government troops

MODERN MUKDEN—THE NEWER QUARTER OF THE MANCHURIAN CITY WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE LATELY EVACUATED : One of the main streets and in the background the smokeless chimneys of some of the factories stripped by the Russians before they departed towards the north. During the war Mukden was a principal centre of Japanese arms production

Events in Manchuria crowd upon each other so confusingly that it is difficult to keep track of the meaning and purpose of all that takes place. During March, however, it was evident that the Russian occupation forces were on the move, and in belated accordance with their agreement with the Chinese, the city of Mukden was eventually evacuated ; but not before large numbers of factories had been stripped of their plant and the plant had been sent northward by rail into Siberia. No sooner had the Chinese Government troops taken over in Mukden than more dramatic events took place, the Chinese Communists, in total disregard of their agreement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, taking over key-points in Southern Manchuria and digging themselves in menacingly on the outskirts of Mukden. To add to the complications of the situation bubonic plague broke out in Mukden, while mysterious fires were reported from some of the barrack buildings evacuated by the Russians

MARTIAL LAW AT HARBIN—RED ARMY TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH THE EAST MANCHURIAN CITY : Harbin has been the scene of increasing activity and recently the Russians declared twenty-four hours' martial law there in order to conduct a thorough check-up on the civilian population. On the left a man is seen being searched for arms. Harbin is a city of over 500,000 population, and is now much Russianised. It lies near the Mongolian border at a point where the Siberian railway forks for Vladivostok and Mukden, and into Harbin have been pouring many thousands of troops which the Russians have withdrawn from Southern Manchuria in accordance with their agreement with the Chinese. Harbin will continue to loom large in the future, as the Soviet authorities have arranged with the Chinese to administer and develop the railway system of Manchuria. The agreement is to operate over a period of thirty years—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

A STRIPPED FACTORY IN MUKDEN : American correspondents looking over one of the former Japanese war plants from which the Russians took all useful machinery before committing the place to the flames. This gutting of Manchurian factories was made the subject of an American protest to Russia. The Red Army commander later stated that he was acting under the terms of a Big Three Agreement

AFTER THE RUSSIANS DEPARTED : Chinese ex-soldiers tending a sidewalk café in the city of Mukden. A picture taken following the Russian evacuation and just before the renewal of civil strife between right and left-wing Chinese elements in South Manchuria

WHILE THE RUSSIANS WERE STILL IN OCCUPATION OF MUKDEN : Red Army troops, armed with submachine guns, approaching one of their headquarters in the city. In accordance with prevailing custom the building is adorned with a portrait of Marshal Stalin, the Red Army authorities never letting slip the least opportunity of fostering propaganda in any of the European or Asiatic zones that they occupy. At the end of March large areas of Southern Manchuria were reported to be clear of Russian troops, the Russians remaining only in Dairen and Port Arthur, where they have concluded long-term agreements with the Chinese for the use of the port installations. Meanwhile at Mukden, Dairen, Kirin and Changchun there have been outbreaks of bubonic plague, and all except Mukden have been quarantined against the disease

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MIGHTIEST BATTLESHIP : An aerial view of H.M.S. "Vanguard" in the fitting-out basin at Clydebank, where she is now nearing completion. "Vanguard" was launched from John Brown's yard by Princess Elizabeth in December 1944, and next month the Princess will attend the battleship's commissioning service and the dedication of the ship's chapel. In February 1947 the Royal Family will journey to South Africa in the "Vanguard"

THE "VANGUARD" NEARS COMPLETION

The Great New Battleship in Which the Royal Family Will Journey to South Africa in 1947

When the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, visit South Africa in February 1947, they will travel to the Cape in H.M.S. *Vanguard*, Britain's newest and most powerful battleship, which is now nearing completion at Clydebank. No extensive details of the *Vanguard* are at present available, but it is known that she will have a standard displacement of 42,500 tons and that her main armament will consist of 15-in. guns. Speaking in the House of Commons on March 7, Mr. A. V. Alexander, in introducing the Naval Estimates for the sixth year in succession, declared that the *Vanguard* is the only battleship at present under construction and that her design embodies many lessons drawn from experience in the Western and Eastern theatres of war. No further battleship building is contemplated at the moment as, pending the tests with atomic bombs, the world is probably on the eve of vast changes in the design of warships. Captain W. G. Agnew, the first commander of the *Vanguard*, is a gunnery expert, and will be remembered for his exploits in the Mediterranean

THE BIRTH OF CANADA'S NAVAL AIR ARM : H.M. Canadian ship "Warrior" seen as she left Portsmouth for Halifax. She is a fleet carrier of the Colossus class and has been lent to Canada by the Royal Navy for the inauguration of the Naval Air Arm of that country—the first Dominion to have a fleet air organisation of its own. *Warrior*, a vessel of 18,000 tons with a 690-ft. flight-deck, was engaged on flying trials at Spithead before her departure, and during these trials one squadron of Seafires and one of Fireflies were flown on board from Lee-on-Solent, and attached permanently to the strength. Some of *Warrior's* flying personnel have been lent by the Royal Navy, but the nucleus air crews are Canadians, many of whom have performed fine service in the forefront of bitter wartime engagements. *Warrior's* commanding officer is Captain Frank Houghton, of Ottawa. Her ship's motto is "Haul Together," adapted from Drake's historic order to the crew of the *Golden Hind*

THE "VANGUARD" NEARS COM
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wartime captains, who was

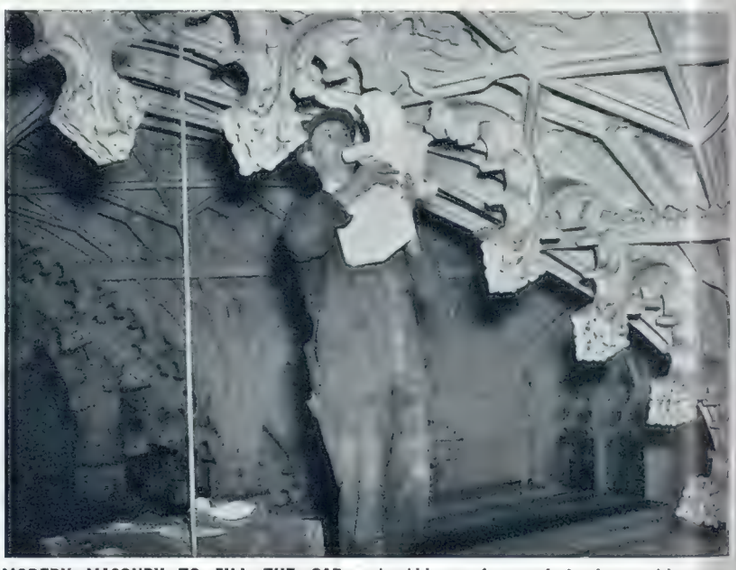
LETION—THE MIGHTY BATTLESHIP IN HER FITTING-OUT BASIN AT JOHN BROWN'S YARD ON CLYDEBANK: When completed H.M.S. "Vanguard" will be the most
is an estimated standard displacement of 42,500 tons and a main armament consisting of eight 15-in. guns, the total cost being approximately £9,000,000,
rmament, which was already available. The first commander of the "Vanguard" will be Captain W. G. Agnew, C.B., D.S.O., one of the best-known of the Navy's
command of the celebrated cruiser "Aurora" in the Mediterranean in 1941-42, carrying out many dashing exploits at a time when Britain's fortunes were low

RESTORING THE FAN-TRACERY OF HENRY VII's CHAPEL

Searching for Roman London: Spring-Cleaning at the Tower

The erection of scaffolding for carrying out repairs to the slightly bomb-damaged Chapel of Henry the Seventh in Westminster Abbey, provides an opportunity for the camera to record the elaborate beauty of the architecture, so superb in its wealth of sculptural detail. The fabric of the Chapel was subjected to heavy blast from a bomb which fell in neighbouring Old Palace Yard, but fortunately the damage was slight, and it is now being repaired by the Abbey's stone-masons. The whole vaulted ceiling of the Chapel is being thoroughly cleaned, and in this way it is possible for the architects to search for any fractures that may have occurred and passed unnoticed at the time. The Chapel was erected between the years 1503 and 1519

THE GLORIES OF THE HENRY VII CHAPEL REVEALED: Men engaged on the high scaffolding in cleaning and repairing the celebrated fan-tracery ceiling which had a narrow escape from serious damage during the blitz, when a bomb fell in neighbouring Old Palace Yard As it is, portions of the stonework were broken off and these are now being replaced



MODERN MASONRY TO FILL THE GAP: An Abbey craftsman placing into position a new cusp in the vaulted roof of the Henry VII Chapel, which was damaged by bomb blast. When the cusp has been cemented in, the masons will complete the task of carving it

CLEANSING THE RICH VAULTING OF THE HENRY VII CHAPEL: A workman operating a compressed-air unit on the high scaffolding. When he has thoroughly cleaned the stonework, experts examine the vaulting, searching for fractures which may have been caused by bombing and should be attended to at once before any general weakness in the structure develops. The elaborate beauty of the sculptured detail is now plainly revealed

THE MODERN MASON EMULATES THE CRAFTSMAN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: These two small cusps have been carved in Bath stone by one of Westminster Abbey's present-day craftsmen, and they will be fitted into appropriate gaps in the window tracery of the Henry VII Chapel. The mason was able to copy measured drawings, and in no major detail will the appearance of the Chapel be altered by the work in progress

SEARCHING FOR ROMAN LONDON : Mr. W. F. Grimes (left), of the London Museum, examining an old wall which a workman has uncovered on a blitzed site in the City. Mr. Grimes has selected four sites for excavation

SPRING-CLEANING AT THE TOWER : Brushing a skull from the Blount Tomb in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula

The laying bare of great stretches of the City of London by the Luftwaffe gives archæologists an unrivalled opportunity, and Mr. Grimes, of the London Museum, is making sure that the chance of investigating is not lost for ever as new buildings come to take the place of those destroyed. He has chosen four likely sites in the City, one of them lying just to the east of the known site of the ancient Roman town hall, and with the help of workmen, he has already begun his investigations, much to the interest of passers-by. Our knowledge of Roman London is comparatively scanty, and in the days before the war opportunities for serious excavation were few and far between

ARCHÆOLOGIST'S QUEST : Mr. W. F. Grimes, of the London Museum, being watched by passers-by at the start of his investigation of blitzed sites in the City, where he is hoping to uncover Roman remains. One of the sites he has chosen for examination lies just to the east of the spot where the Roman town hall stood

CLEANING THE BLOUNT TOMB IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. PETER AD VINCULA : Men engaged in refurbishing one of the many monuments in the Tower Chapel in preparation for the Easter rush of visitors. The Tower of London has now been opened for some time, but much still remains to be done in order to remove all traces of the air raids and bring the place back to its pre-war standard. The Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula was probably founded in the reign of Henry II, and it was reconstructed after a fire in 1512. Many notabilities have been buried there through the ages, and Macaulay once recorded " there is no sadder spot on earth." More and Fisher, Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell, Catherine Howard, the Duke of Somerset, Lady Jane Grey, Lord Guildford Dudley, Robert Devereux, the Duke of Monmouth, and Lords Tullibardine Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat were all buried either in the chapel or the adjoining burial ground

A DISCOVERY IN THE TOWER : Rebuilding in its original form an ancient archway which has just been brought to light in the St. Martin's Tower at the Tower of London. It was from this tower that Colonel Thomas Blood made his celebrated attempt to steal the Crown Jewels

PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE KEEPS HER FIRST PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT : The Princess watching children at play at the junior club, Hopscotch Inn, St. Pancras. Standing behind her is Miss Monica Whately, Supervisor of the Save the Children Fund Junior Clubs and a former member of the London County Council. Princess Margaret wore a coat of crushed strawberry shade with a simple matching beret

THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARGARET AT A CHARITY CONCERT : In the Royal Box at the Albert Hall, where an entertainment was held in aid of the Crosby Hall Endowment Fund. The London Philharmonic Orchestra played a programme of music by Berlioz, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky. Some of the boxes for the occasion were priced at 50 guineas

With the approach of her sixteenth birthday Princess Margaret is making increasing appearances in public, and last week she fulfilled her first solo public engagement when she visited two junior clubs under the control of the Save the Children Fund at St. Pancras and Bethnal Green. At the St. Pancras Club, known as the Hopscotch Inn, the Princess was given an enthusiastic welcome by the children, and fulfilled her engagement in a charmingly informal manner. Later on, at the Camel Club, Bethnal Green, a former bomb-damaged public-house, the Princess expressed a wish to talk to the children, "with as few adults as possible present"

HOME NEWS

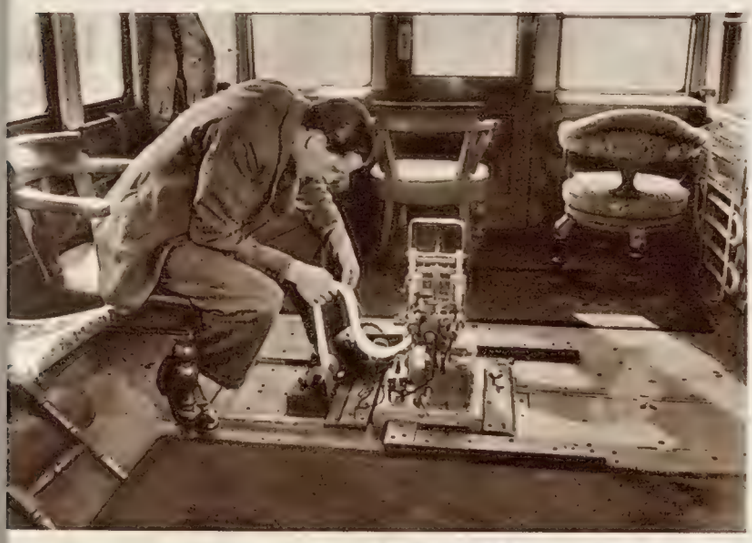
Princess Margaret's First Public Engagement : The New Gospel Oak : Lyme Hall for the Nation : Comfort on the Railways

"DEBS" WITH A DIFFERENCE : Miss Elizabeth Buxton and Miss Anne Constable Maxwell at work on the watercress beds on Wing-Commander Maxwell's farm at Alresford House, Hants. When this picture was taken Miss Buxton and Miss Maxwell had just returned from their joint coming-out ball in London, which was attended by Princess Elizabeth and 400 other guests. Miss Maxwell's father, Wing-Commander Maxwell, D.F.C. M.C. was one of the ace pilots of the 1914-18 war

THE BISHOP OF WILLESDEN BLESSES THE KING'S GOSPEL OAK : Reading the Gospel of the Day before the 14-ft. oak tree which has been grown in Windsor Great Park and which His Majesty has presented to the parishioners of Kentish Town for planting in their Garden of Remembrance. Up to about 100 years ago, at the Gospel Oak Tree in the neighbourhood, the Gospel of the Day was regularly read on special occasions and sermons were preached beneath its branches. The new Gospel Oak will now maintain the tradition. Before blessing the tree the Bishop preached at Highgate Parish Church

A CHESHIRE ESTATE FOR THE NATION—HISTORIC LYME HALL AND ITS PARK, WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFERED TO THE NATIONAL TRUST BY LORD NEWTON: An Elizabethan mansion of great importance in the history of interior decoration

Lord Newton's offer to the National Trust of Lyme Hall and its park of 1,323 acres is a gift of the highest value, as the mansion, which was built in Elizabethan times and extended about 1720 by Giacomo Leoni, contains several rooms of much importance in the history of interior decoration; while the grounds constitute a valuable strip of open country between the growing industrial areas of Manchester and Stockport and the Peak District. For more than five centuries Lyme Hall has belonged to the Legh family. Of particular interest is the Elizabethan drawing-room, the stag parlour, with its plaster frieze depicting a stag hunt in Jacobean times, and the salon with carvings by Grinling Gibbons. When the place has been taken over, these rooms will doubtless be open to the public, while the rest of the house may be used first as a teachers' training college and later as a convalescent home. The park will be maintained as an open space, and when the National Trust transaction has been completed, probably sometime in the coming summer, the public will be admitted

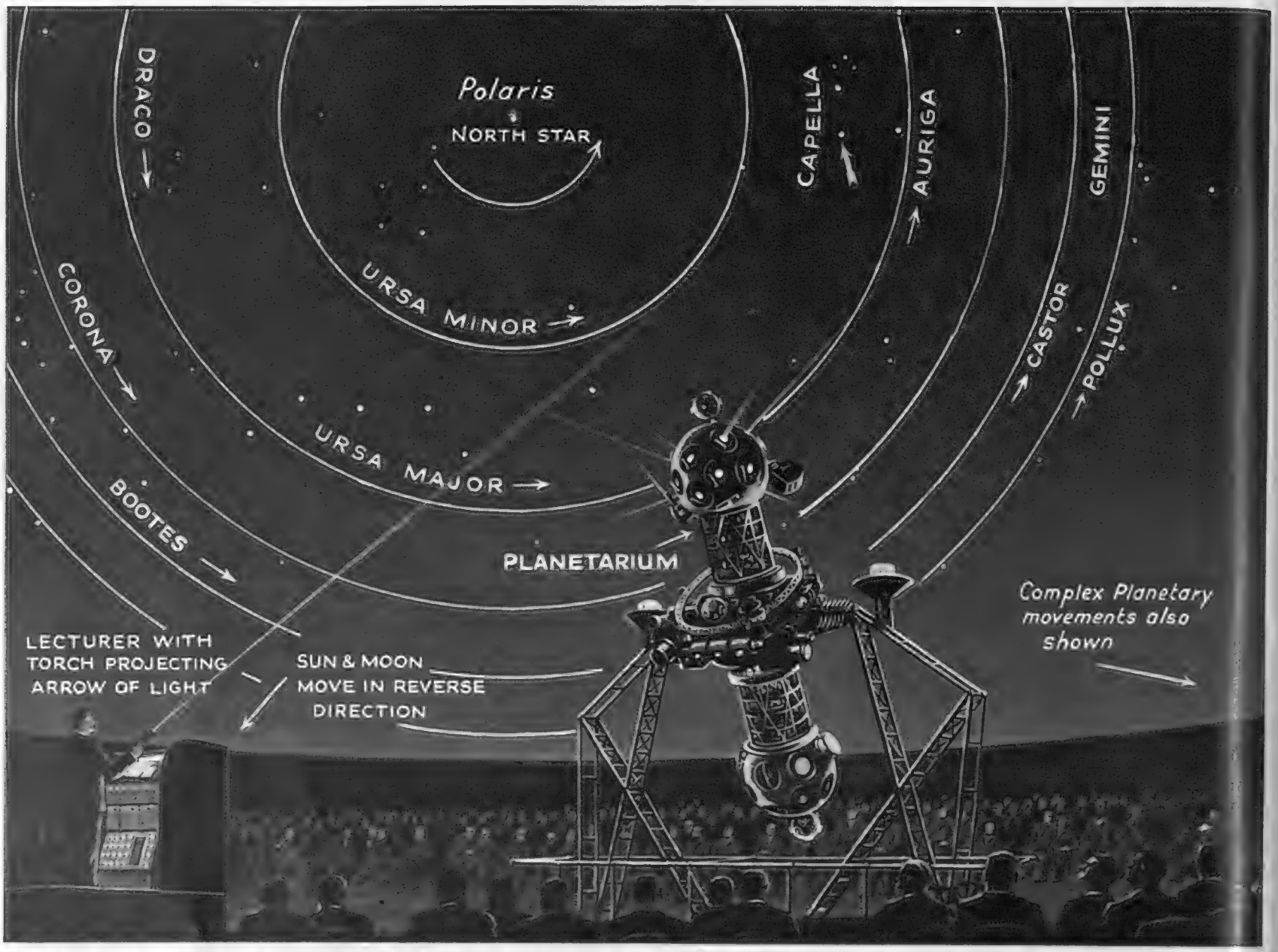


THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY PLANS FOR THE COMFORT OF TRAVELLERS: An ingenious apparatus records track irregularities. An operator at work on the Hallard recording machine ***(left)***, which is fitted to a railway coach of special design and automatically takes note of any faults in the permanent way however slight they may be. The machine has an attachment ***(right)*** which causes whitewash to be dropped on the track wherever these irregularities occur, so that repair gangs can easily spot them on their daily rounds of duty. Altogether the G.W.R. plans to re-lay four hundred miles of track during the present year, a task that will cost about £2,000,000 and make good much of the inevitable neglect of the war years

THE FIRST SWEDISH PREFABRICATED TIMBER HOUSE TO BE BUILT IN THIS COUNTRY: It has been erected at Abbots Langley as an experiment by Watford Council acting on behalf of the Ministry of Works. The tenants are Mr. and Mrs. Manser and their three children, and they pay a total rent of 25s. per week. With the exception of the tiles, which are British, and the thermostatically-controlled range, every bit of the house comes from Sweden, even the front-door key. The house has two sizeable living-rooms, two upstairs bedrooms, a nursery, a very modern kitchen, and a washhouse with tiled floor. In addition there are electric points in all rooms and gas points in the two living-rooms

COASTAL EROSION AT LOWESTOFT: The sea plays strange pranks. A party, including the Mayor of Lowestoft and the Borough Surveyor, inspecting the steel piling which forms the apron at the foot of the sea-wall and which has been forced up by the action of the waves. As a result, the sea has undermined the wall itself, and the question of repairing the massive stonework and arresting the progress of the erosion is one that is causing the gravest local concern. If there are further heavy seas there is a danger that Lowestoft will be inundated.

Questions have been tabled in Parliament regarding the Lowestoft sea-defences



A PLANETARIUM FOR LONDON—A COSTLY AND ELABORATE INSTRUMENT WHICH EXHIBITS THE MOVEMENTS OF THE PLANETS AND CAN PLAY A VITAL PART IN NAVIGATIONAL TRAINING: A diagrammatic impression of a lecturer instructing with the aid of a planetarium. It is hoped to instal one of these instruments in London in the near future, and when the question was recently brought to the fore by Sir Alan Herbert, M.P., and the Astronomer Royal, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, it met with an enthusiastic response in scientific circles. The planetarium's value in training pilots is well known and it is for this reason that Ribbentrop obstructed British plans in this direction before 1939

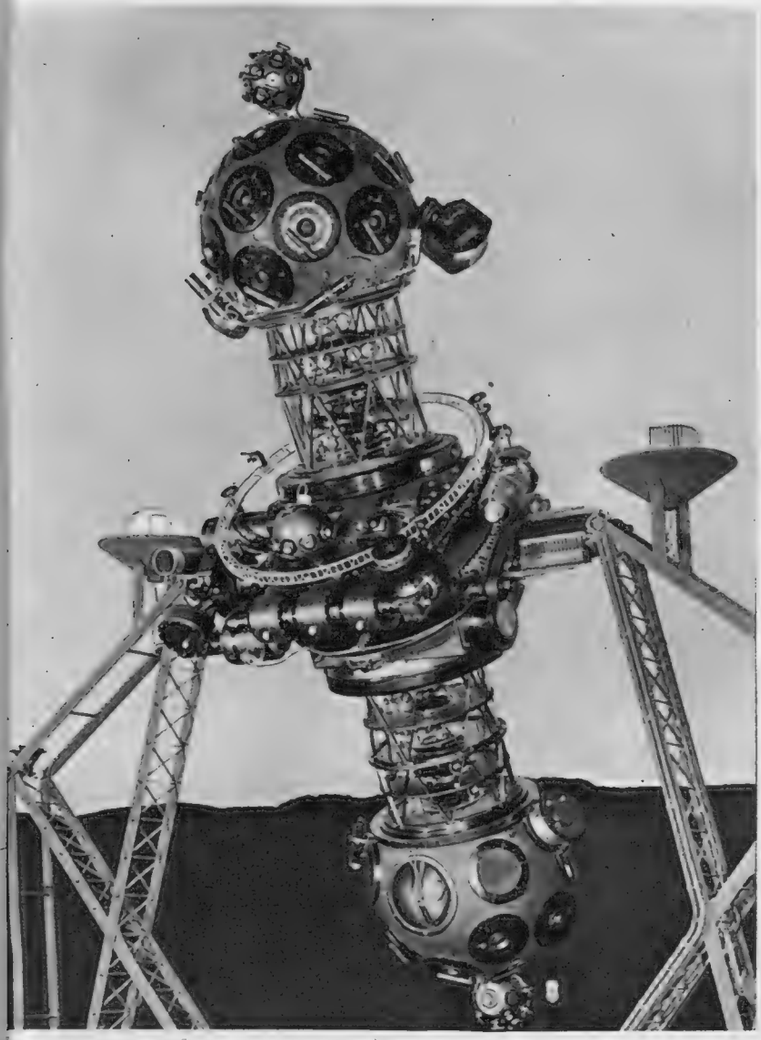
LONDON TO HAVE A PLANETARIUM?

A Plan that Ribbentrop Obstructed, and Other News of Scientific Moment

There is no doubt that a planetarium is much needed in London, and since the matter has been raised in Parliament, it is clear that there is enthusiastic support for the project. It appears that the German firm of Zeiss, whose Jena factories are in the Russian Zone of occupation, has in the past enjoyed a monopoly in the production of the delicate and complicated instruments necessary for equipping a planetarium, and thus it was possible for Ribbentrop in the days of his Ambassadorship in London to prevent the granting of exchange facilities to enable Britain to make the necessary purchases. Ribbentrop, realising the value of the planetarium in navigational training, naturally wished to deny British pilots an advantage freely available to members of the Luftwaffe. It appears that the Americans have now rivalled the Germans in production, and Mr. Korkosz has installed a planetarium at the Springfield Natural History Museum, Massachusetts, which reaches a very high standard. Although it falls short of the German equipment in some of the planetary movements, it gives a realistic display of the Aurora Borealis. The Korkosz apparatus includes a sphere 3 ft. in diameter, in which there are, roughly, 70 lens units which project on to the ceiling. It rotates on various axes and moves on a track extending over an arc of almost 180 degrees

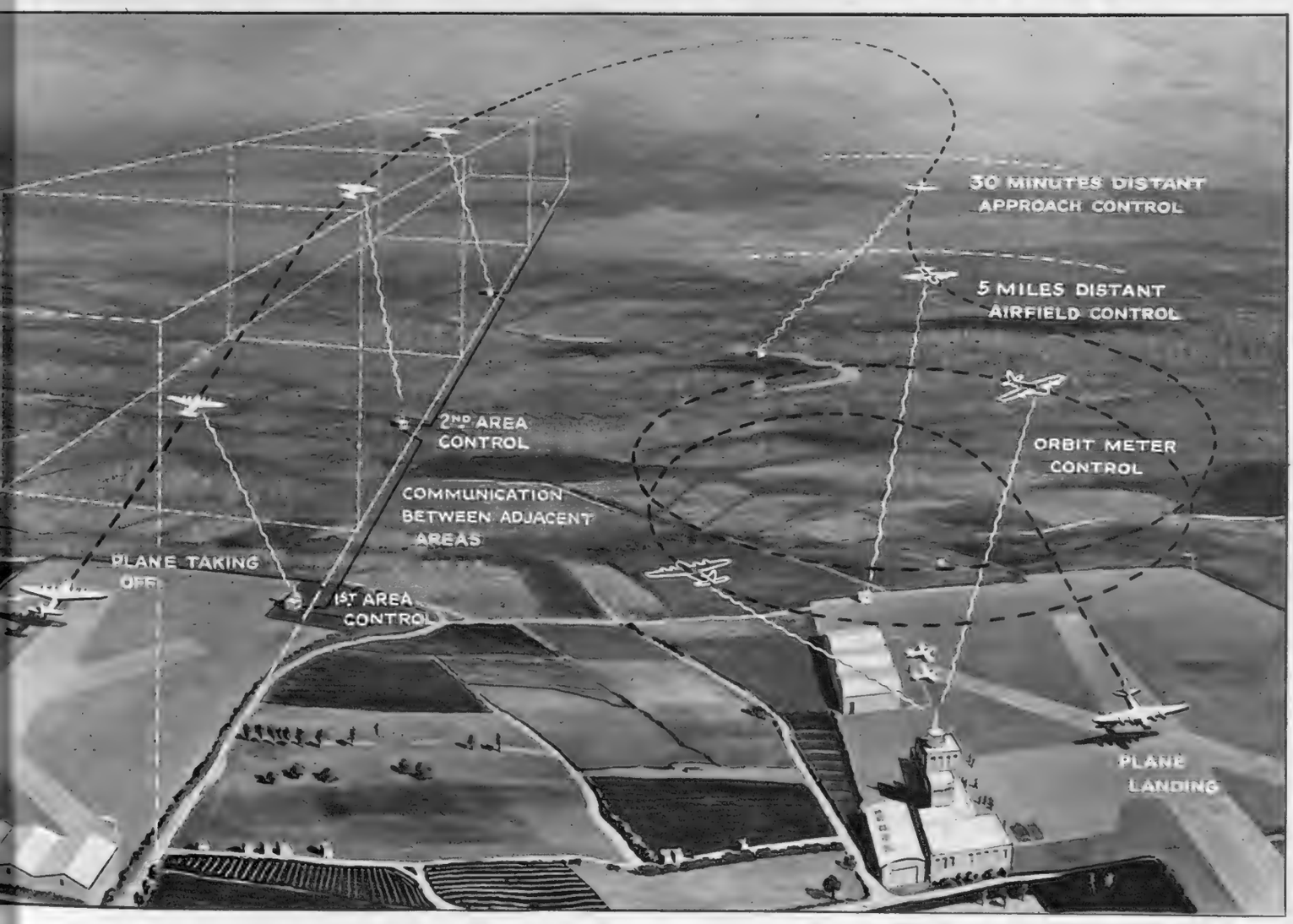
On left—**THE LATEST VIEW OF SATURN:** This picture of the planet with its famous rings was taken during the war at Lick Observatory, California, through a 36-in. refractor telescope, and it has only now been released for publication. The rings, which vary from decade to decade in their degree of prominence, have increased markedly since 1921. They are in actuality an aggregation of countless fine particles revolving independently round Saturn

On right—**TRANSPORT COMMAND'S SYSTEM OF CONTROLLING AN AIRCRAFT IN FLIGHT: A diagrammatic sketch showing the elaborate methods by which the R.A.F. keep in touch with their machines.** On taking off (see left of diagram) a pilot is in radio telephone contact with the airfield control tower, and he is then handed on to the first area control. On reaching the area boundary he is handed on to the next area control, and so he will proceed until within thirty minutes' flying time of his destination. At this moment he comes under what is known as the approach control (see right of diagram), and then at five miles distance from his destination he receives his first instructions from the airfield control. To complete the circuit each airfield control is in communication with approach and area control, and each area control is connected to the adjacent control. The procedures for normal handling and for emergency are now standardised throughout the world—*Drawing by S. E. Beck*



THE ZEISS PLANETARIUM WITH ITS 104 PROJECTORS: An instrument providing an exact moving picture of the firmament. Up to 1939 Germany held the virtual monopoly in the production of planetariums, the Zeiss firm at Jena being sole producers of many of the vital parts. A German model may now be brought to London

HE WORKS IN THE DARK: A new system for training night flyers by day. By wearing these special filter goggles a pilot under training can see only sodium lighting and so, combined with the use of sodium flare-paths on the ground and sodium lighting in the instrument panel of his aircraft, it is possible for him to undergo training by day in conditions exactly corresponding to those that he would encounter at night. This system was devised during the war by Mr. A. W. Wood, then a Pilot Officer Instructor in the R.A.F., and his brother, Mr. C. H. Wood, of Bradford, a technical photographer specialising in colour filter work; and, as a result, airfields no longer had to be illuminated, often with disastrous results, for night instruction. The goggles are absolutely "light-tight," but they can be adapted to create dusk and dark-night effects. Training conditions can, therefore, be modified at the discretion of the instructor. The system came into regular operation in Bomber Command at the end of 1940, and it is now widely used

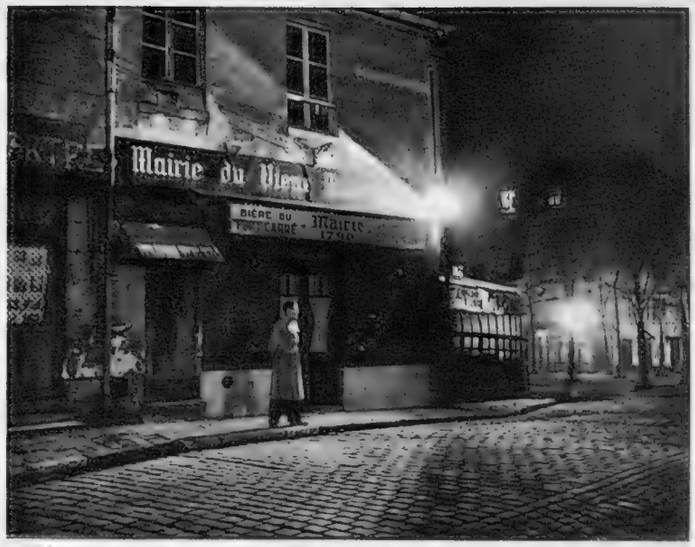


DOCTOR PETIOT SURPRISES PARIS

And Other Aspects of Life in the French Capital

THIS IS PARIS IN 1946: The street-lamps shed an eerie light upon the Rue Seguier, in the Institute District. The city wears a somewhat forlorn air these days, needing, like London, a great deal of paint to brighten her everyday aspect. Fuel rationing has also played its part in making Paris sombre, and on many an occasion during the past winter, places of evening entertainment have had to close. Even candles could not be obtained

DR. PETIOT PLAYS TO THE GALLERY: Four studies, taken in the dock, of the French doctor who has been under trial for the murder of twenty-seven persons. Petiot, sarcastic, charming and furiously indignant by turns, has electrified the court by shouting at the judge and prosecuting counsel. At other times he has joked with the crowded audience. Petiot claimed that the ten corpses found in his house were those of collaborators whom he deemed it his duty to kill in the interests of the French Resistance Movement. The corpses all bore evidence that they had been dissected by a skilled hand. Paris has not known such a sensational trial since the Landru affair



THE OLD CITY HALL OF MONTMARTRE: It is now a café, but like many Parisian cafés probably has little good cheer to offer the customer these days. When communications in France improve, Paris will doubtless once again be able to enjoy those luxuries which to-day are of necessity zoned

MONTMARTRE BY NIGHT: The deserted Rue Morvins, behind the Sacre Cœur, has lost the gaiety it knew before the war, but as summer comes and Paris revives her tourist trade, it may be that Montmartre will recapture a measure of its old carefree atmosphere. Montmartre was once famed for the cheapness of its cafés

PARIS NOW HAS AN ECONOMY CAR: The new Panhard and Levassor, designed for low fuel consumption, seen against the background of the Eiffel Tower. The Panhard is a lightweight, being constructed of special light alloys, and she can reach a maximum of 50 m.p.h. with an expenditure of about one gallon per hour at top speed. It is of 3 h.p. and has a flat twin-cylinder air-cooled engine. A remarkable feature in such a small car is the fact that it has four doors, one for each passenger. Petrol is still heavily rationed in France

LONDON'S NEWLY-RICH IN THE VICTORIAN AGE AS MOSCOW SEES THEM: Mr. Nicodemus Boffin, the "golden dustman," Mr. Mortimer Lightwood, the gossip and busybody, and Mr. John Harmon as portrayed by Russian actors in the Moscow State Theatre production of Dickens' novel *Our Mutual Friend*. For some reason in the Soviet version the play is called *Our Common Friend*, an unwittingly amusing title that is altogether apt

MR. BOFFIN STRIKES A BARGAIN: The "golden dustman" in a scene from the Moscow State Theatre's version of Dickens' novel *Our Mutual Friend*. The book has been dramatised by N. Veksteris, and is produced by the Young Lenin Communist League

THE RUSSIAN CONCEPTION OF VICTORIAN ENGLAND HAS A DISTINCTLY PARISIAN FLAVOUR: Mr. Boffin attempting to persuade his adopted daughter, Bella Wilfer, to marry John Harmon. A scene from *Our Common Friend*, which has been most elaborately produced at the Moscow State Theatre, although the tendency towards French styles in dress and decor is most marked

"OUR COMMON FRIEND" IN MOSCOW

A Charles Dickens Novel Dramatised by the Young Lenin Communist League

Modern Russia has made a great favourite of the works of Dickens, perhaps in part because she has given a contemporary significance to the sometimes villainous, often ridiculous characters whom the great novelist so ruthlessly portrayed, Buzfuz being a notable example. By adapting Dickens' thirteenth novel, *Our Mutual Friend*, to the stage, the Moscow State Theatre has quite evidently done a most creditable piece of work, no doubt taking a due delight in the presentation of newly-rich capitalist society in the Victorian era. Judging from the accompanying pictures, the parts of Nicodemus Boffin, the "golden dustman," of his adopted daughter, Bella Wilfer, and of the adoring John Harmon are most faithfully portrayed, although the reader may note that in the decor and dress there is a strong tendency to impart French influences to the staid Victorian era. In the Moscow version the play is entitled *Our Common Friend*

BRITAIN GONE GAY: Another scene from *Our Common Friend* emphasising the Parisian influence in dress and decor, having all the appearance of a light-hearted setting for ballet. Mr. Fledgeby (centre), armed with a bunch of carnations and with his best grey topper, has come to propose to Bella Wilfer, the adopted daughter of Nicodemus Boffin. His parents look upon his gay insouciance with an air of true Victorian disapproval

HERO AND HEROINE: John Harmon, who has pretended to be dead to test the character of Bella Wilfer, seen with his beloved in a scene from Act III of *Our Common Friend*. Miss V. Serova takes the part of Bella and Mr. G. Karnovich-Valoi is the young hero

PERSIA: COCKPIT OF THE MIDDLE EAST

A Land of Fifteen Million People That is Almost an Unknown Quantity to Europeans

By CHARLES GRAVES

PERSIA, the cockpit of the Middle East, is almost entirely unknown to the average Englishman. In actual fact, it is bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea and the Caucasian and Turkestan territories of the U.S.S.R.; on the south by the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, on the east by Afghanistan and Baluchistan, and on the west by Turkey and Iraq. Its area is about 628,000 square miles—in other words, about the size of France, Spain and Portugal combined.

The greater part of the country is a vast tableland about 4,000 ft. above sea-level, but a quarter of Persia is a desert with absolutely no life, not even an occasional lizard. This is the Desert of Lüt. There are, it is true, dense forests in the north and west, but the Karun, draining into the Persian Gulf, is the only navigable river. The population is officially estimated at about 15,000,000, with a standing army of 90,000 and a similar number of reservists. There are some horse cavalry divisions, but the majority are infantry. The artillery includes a certain number of Bofors and 105 Skodas. The handful of aircraft are all at least four years old. The five biggest cities in Persia are Teheran (population 700,000), Tabriz (213,000), Ispahan (204,000), Meshed (176,000) and Shiraz (129,000).

Until early in the twentieth century the Shahs of Persia ruled with absolute power, but public opinion pressed for reform, and in 1906 a Constitution was granted under which a National Consultative Assembly was established. In 1925 the then Prime Minister, Reza Khan Pahlevi, formerly a sergeant-major, became Shah, and remained in power until his abdication in September 1941 in favour of his son, Mohammed Reza, the present Shah, who has more powers than King George VI in this country, because he is Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces and can both nominate and dismiss his Ministers. In this connection, it is interesting that no Cabinet Minister can be a Member of Parliament. Most Persian Cabinet Ministers are high Civil Servants, though they can have been Members of Parliament if they have resigned at least three months previously. General elections take place every two years, but there is no Party system as we know it. Incidentally, the Prime Minister of Persia has less power than Mr. Attlee, having a status resembling that of French Premiers before the war.

Persia's chief attraction is, of course, her oil. The principal concession was originally granted in 1901 to the Anglo-Iranian (formerly Anglo-Persian) Oil Company Limited, the important United Kingdom concern with an authorised capital of £33,000,000. The Company's property, covering an area of 100,000 square miles, is in the southern part of Persia. Under the terms of the concession, which has been granted until 1993, the Company pays a royalty to the Persian Government on all oil sold in the country or exported, and makes certain other payments to the Government in return for exemption from taxation and customs duties. The Company owns refineries in Persia on the island of Abadan, which has a pipe-line from the mainland, and also at Kermanshah, the finished product of which is mostly for internal use. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company also has shares in the international company operating the Iraq wells in Mosul.

During the war security has clamped down on any reference to the amount of oil extracted annually in Persia, the last available figure being 10,000,000 tons, while the cash value of oil exported by the Company in 1937-38 was over £23,000,000. That year—1937—the oil concession covering parts of East and North-East Persia, and a concession for the laying of a pipe-line to carry the oil, were granted to an American group, but after some exploratory work had been done, nothing came of it. More recently the Persian Government decided to defer the granting of any further oil concessions to foreign interests until the end of the war. It may be pointed out in this connection that, though there is presumed to be large quantities of oil in the Russian sphere of influence, no actual oil-wells exist at the moment.

The Russians do, however, possess a fishery concession which operates on the Persian side of the Caspian Sea. All the products, including caviar, are exported to the U.S.S.R.

As for Azerbaijan, it has a population of 4,000,000 and is slightly larger than Scotland, which it resembles in many ways. For Azerbaijan is generally regarded as the most patriotic part of Persia and has supplied many of her best soldiers, poets and statesmen. Azerbaijan has often been invaded both by the Turks and by the Russians, but has always remained an integral part of Persia, though, fifteen years ago, the Russians expelled 500,000 Persians who had lived for many years in the Caucasus, many of whom settled in Azerbaijan, and, in spite of their expulsion, still have strong Russian sympathies. The present Persian Ambassador in London comes from Azerbaijan, and so does the former Prime Minister.

While oil is her principal product and her largest export, Persia is essentially an agricultural country, most of the inhabitants depending directly for their living on the cultivation of the soil. With the exception of tea and sugar, Persia is, in fact, self-supporting in essential foodstuffs. Raw cotton is one of the country's chief exports (after mineral oil), though this was exclusively to Germany and the U.S.S.R. before the war. Wheat, barley and rice were the principal food crops, all the Persian surplus of rice going to Russia. The production of opium was being discouraged before the war, but in 1938 the exports exceeded £500,000 in value.

Persia could not be considered a highly-industrialised country before 1939, but considerable progress had been made in the development of a number of industries. The State, in addition to controlling the mines, forests and cotton crop, owned many industrial undertakings concerned with the textile, food and other industries. There is a certain amount of coal and iron-ore, but the coal is of poor quality and the iron-ore has not been worked to any great extent. Considerable attention has been paid to the construction of new roads in Persia, both before and during the war, while the construction of the Trans-Iranian Railway before the war was of immense assistance to the Russians when the United States and Great Britain poured supplies into Persia from the south for transportation to the Caspian.

Persia officially declared war on Germany in September 1943. She had already benefited financially from the large sums spent by the Allies with the object of improving her communications, but the internal economic situation had deteriorated to such an extent that an American financial mission was placed in charge of State finance. The cost of living had almost trebled.

It now seems certain that Persia will be in the market for large quantities of both consumer and capital goods when the Russian menace has been eliminated. How far the U.S.S.R. will be able to regain its former hold on the Persian market it is impossible to say. Germany's position as the principal supplier of Persia's imports was helped by the fact that she was, before the war (and up to the time of the Allied occupation), the leading buyer of Persian products. Great Britain, on the other hand, has never been a large buyer (except for mineral oil).

As regards public works schemes, considerable attention has been paid for some years to the necessity of improving irrigation in various parts of the country with the object of assisting agricultural development. Persia has possessed a system of irrigation since the dawn of history, but it is suitable only for comparatively small areas of land. One modern scheme, known as the Lar River scheme, designed to irrigate the Teheran plain and to augment the capital's water supply, is at present being investigated by a United Kingdom firm. Schemes for the provision of a piped water supply for Teheran have been receiving consideration for a number of years, and several United Kingdom firms have shown interest in them. It seems probable that further attention will be given to this necessary improvement after the war, and, as water-supply schemes for other parts of the country are also likely to materialise, opportunities should occur for United Kingdom firms to interest themselves in their actual development.

Other projects concern hydro-electric development, as an aid to industry, mining and transport, extensions to the present railway system and the development of telecommunications.

The railway development projects include the completion of the line connecting Teheran via Tabriz with the U.S.S.R. railway system, of the line connecting Teheran with Meshed and to provide a link with India, of the line from Qum to Teheran, Yezd and Zahedan. The construction of several new railways is also a possible development in the future.

It was in the '30's that Persia officially requested foreign Governments to change her name to Iran, which has always been what the inhabitants have called their country.

THE U.N.O. SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS IN NEW YORK: A general view of the first session at the temporary headquarters when the Persian dispute was the dominating item on the agenda. Seated at the head of the horseshoe table was Dr. Quo-Tai-Chai, the Chinese representative, and on his right hand was M. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General. Mr. Gromyko, whose dramatic exit caused a sensation at the third session, is seen on the extreme left of the front row. He is distinguished by his dark hair

CENTRAL FIGURES AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL: Mr. Gromyko, the Russian delegate; Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain; and Mr. Stettinius, the former United States Secretary of State, seen together at the first session in New York

THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN SEEKING U.N.O.'S AID: Hussein Ala and Ali Akbar Daftari, the two Persian delegates, with their American adviser, Mr. John O'Brien (left), at the first meeting of the Security Council in New York

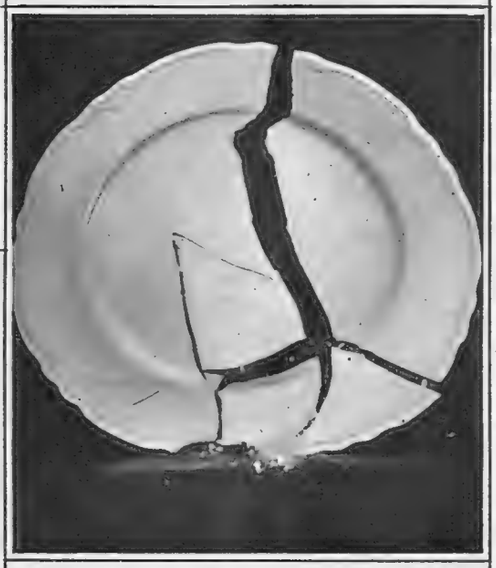
AT THE MOMENT OF IMPACT: The instantaneous camera records what happens to a milk-bottle when it hits the ground. There is no immediate overall breakage, but a progressive disintegration from the base upwards. The camera operates at speeds up to 1/10,000th of a second

CAUGHT BY THE HIGH-SPEED CAMERA

An Instantaneous Record of What Happens to Various Household Objects as They Drop to the Ground

The high-speed camera, adjusted to speeds of 1/10,000th of a second, is a never-failing source of interest, and in the past THE SPHERE has often reproduced records of what the camera sees but the eye is not quick enough to appreciate. This latest series comes from New York, and the cameraman has shown exactly what happens at the moment of impact when various household objects are dropped to the ground. His only disappointment was the bag of flour, which failed to react in the manner expected; and when the experiment was repeated the same disappointing results were recorded.

SCRAMBLED EGG: The precious object has been dropped; and what happened? The white shot out to left and right, forming for a split second what appeared to be sheets of cellophane of most delicate texture



THE PASSING OF A PLATE: As it dropped upon its end the china did not smash into "a thousand fragments," but into several major segments. On falling on its side the big pieces broke up into scores of smaller bits

A STUDY IN SUSPENSE: An open match-box has been dropped to the ground from a height of several feet, and the camera, operating at 1/10,000th of a second, shows the match-sticks as they cascade after the box, tumbling in disarray

A DISAPPOINTMENT: When this bag of flour reached the floor nothing spectacular happened, as the photographer expected, and the flour showed no pronounced tendency to scatter. Several attempts were made and the result was the same on each occasion

PROGRESSIVE DISINTEGRATION: As in the case of the milk-bottle, the electric-light bulb breaks up from the point of impact, and for a split second the neck remains intact. A moment later it was shattered

THE TUMBLING TUMBLER: As it fell to the ground some of the water it contained spiralled upward, and the camera recorded it as appearing like an icicle. The extensive fragmentation of the glass is a notable feature

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

ANGELO AND THE "DONO DI CORRAGIO"

Eric Linklater's Satirical Comedy, with an Italian Soldier as Central Figure; Axel Kielland Follows Up His First Novel with Another Success

MR. ERIC LINKLATER'S new novel is the story of an Italian soldier who lacks a gift that he himself considers essential to true manliness: the *dono di coraggio*. Without courage, as he freely admits to anyone who will listen, he can be but a poor thing and not, most certainly not, suitable material for a fighting army. Angelo, however, has "a good understanding," as one of his women tells him, and, moreover, he is young and good-looking and practised in the ways of courtship. But perhaps his greatest talent is for evading such work or duty as might lead him into physical danger.

He is the first to explain in logical detail and with irrefutable argument that he is a physical coward, but, nevertheless, **PRIVATE ANGELO** (Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d.) is an attractive and entertaining creature, and his haphazard adventures during the war, first running away from service with the Italian Army, then accidentally becoming engaged in fighting, not only in the British forces but with a small troop of spearhead commandos whose missions are always of an extreme danger.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY MARRIES AGAIN: The celebrated American novelist with his bride, Mary Welsh, of Chicago, after their recent marriage at Havana, Cuba. Miss Welsh is a former newspaper and magazine writer, and this is her second marriage. Mr. Hemingway has been married four times. Mr. Hemingway leapt into world fame with his novel "A Farewell to Arms," introducing a new prose style which has had considerable influence on his fellow-writers. It consists in describing incidents of great violence and emotional crisis in words and sentences of studied simplicity

This satirical comedy, which, in fact, takes Angelo through some of the worst fighting of the war, from the Libyan Desert campaign to the final defeat of the Germans in Italy, is written with wit and no more cynicism than makes the satire effective. As for Angelo himself, his answer to his former master, the Count, who accuses him of lacking courage, is some indication of the book's quality.

"That is perfectly true," Angelo says, "but am I to blame? Courage is a gift indeed, a great and splendid gift, and it is idle to pretend that any ordinary person can insist on receiving it; or go and buy it in the Black Market. We who have not been given the *dono di coraggio* suffer deeply, I assure you. We suffer so much, every day of our lives, that if there were any justice in the world we should receive sympathy, not reproof."

DANGEROUS HONEYMOON (Collins. 8s. 6d.) is only the second of Mr. Axel Kielland's novels, and very nearly accomplishes the difficult feat of being as good as its predecessor. Publishers, and those who deal with literature in general, will tell you that most literate people have at least one novel in them which is apt to be strongly autobiographical. However that may be, the inclination seems to be to put everything in sight into the first novel, and for the second to be its pale echo in style and content.

This is something which Mr. Kielland has avoided, and his present story of an American girl and a Swedish business man, though not in general my ideal of the heroic type, running from the Gestapo through blitzed Berlin and threatened Budapest, has great pace and excitement and almost too much action.

There is no doubt that this writer is very good indeed at this kind of thing, and that he may become a master of his own *genre*. This novel has been ably translated by Miss Carolyn Hannay, though there are one or two instances of rather archaic slang which give the narrative a touch of stiffness that it otherwise—and admirably—lacks.

Another translation, this time from the French, is M. Gilbert Cesbron's **THE INNOCENTS OF PARIS** (Collins. 7s. 6d.), which is a romance of six Parisian boys of nine to eleven years old, and of their adventures, half-real and half-imaginary, among the ruins of the fortifications around Paris which were demolished more than twenty years ago. Innocently, the small boys invent adventures, plan real ones and weave fantasies round the people, animals and places of their environment. They are encouraged and protected by two old guardians of this waste land; Mathieu, the Customs official of the *Octroi*, and old Daubeny, a veteran of the Imperial Army.

They form a gang, making their headquarters first in old Daubeny's hut and then in a deserted tunnel of the Metro, where they find an old royal coach, relic of the Exposition of 1900. From there they set out on their first major exploit, a raid on the Parc Monceau, public gardens frequented by children of the rich. The reign of terror they cause, ending in a grand battle between the children of the poor and the children of the rich, is related in the diary of another old soldier whose heart is with the gang, Corporal Petitbara, the head park-keeper.

After another exploit they are caught by the police, and one of them spends the night in a cell which he shares with an older boy, who is obviously already a criminal. This boy finds out where the gang meet and, after his release, introduces them to a truly callous world, when they had come through their own many and fantastic adventures with their innocence almost untainted. In the course of a house-breaking expedition under his leadership one of the little boys is accidentally shot, and when the others find him lying dead in hospital they are at last on "the threshold of another country, too vast, too empty, and it frightened them."

It was a day of torrential rain, and "they looked at the unfamiliar sky from which the first storm of summer had just expelled the springtime of Paris."

An unusual and a lovely book.

Although I found it easier to believe in the magic and necromancy of John Brophy's new novel than in his judgment on women's reaction to fashions, I still enjoyed **THE WOMAN FROM NOWHERE** (Collins. 7s. 6d.) and its excursion into the light and the fantastic. The story concerns one Andrew, a young soldier, and between ourselves a bit of a stick, who has just been demobilised and who goes to live in the charming Regency-Victorian house in Campden Hill, which his great-uncle has left him.

Here he finds everything to suit him in the good solid furniture and in the good solid cooking of his uncle's housekeeper, who does not allow her evening drinking to interfere with the smooth running of the bachelor household. In the course of a tour of inspection, which he conducts with characteristic thoroughness from attic to ground floor, Andrew finds boxes full of delicious but old-fashioned women's clothes in the former, and a surprising but masterly painting of a cat in the latter.

By accident one evening the painting is burned in the fireplace while Andrew is dozing in his chair, and he wakes up to discover a charming young woman seated opposite him, unruffled by the fact that her only clothing is his housekeeper's old raincoat. She explains to the primly respectable Andrew in a delightful French accent that she is an actress who had been under the platonic protection of his great-uncle. She had quarrelled with her painter-lover, who had uttered some diabolic incantation over her after painting what she believed to be her portrait and she had vanished into limbo.

All this, she explains with composure, seems to have happened fifty years ago, and the burning of the picture seems to have restored her to life, since she is, in effect, very much alive and very pretty. Dubiously Andrew offers to lodge her for the time being and even helps her to dress in the clothes which she declares are her own and which are indeed a perfect fit.

This may be clearly fantasy, but what I find far harder to accept is the general reaction to the lovely Rosalie when she walks up Bond Street, and attends a first-night at the theatre, and is generally acclaimed, photographed and causes some kind of furore. On this point I reserve my judgment; charming she may have looked, but I think that Londoners would have accepted even her bizarre appearance more calmly. This, however, remains an amusing little novel, and it has a freshness that goes well with the spring weather.

BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.S.R.: Sir Maurice Drummond Peterson, the former Ambassador to Turkey, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Archibald Clark Kerr in Moscow. He is a career diplomat of great experience, and during his service he has been in Washington, Prague, Tokyo, Madrid and Cairo. Sir Maurice's task is one of special difficulty at a time when Anglo-Soviet understanding has been temporarily impaired

Mr. Mervyn G. Palmer is a figure of eminence among zoologists, and there are indeed rare animals which he has discovered and which bear his name. He has collected specimens for the British Museum and others, and at one time spent two years in Central America as what can be described as a free-lance naturalist. **THROUGH UNKNOWN NICARAGUA** (Jarrolds. 21s.) is his own account of these years told graphically and without literary pretensions. The photographs which illustrate the book are relevant to the text, but not very striking, with the possible exception of one labelled rather forbiddingly Plate 32, Fig. 1, and representing two men posing as drunks. The caption explains that it was this photograph which paid for the author's transportation by mule from Camoapa to the lake, and thereby gives some idea of the hazards of a naturalist's life.

CANADA'S V.C. PADRE ARRIVES IN ENGLAND: Major John Weir Foote, of the Canadian Chaplain Service, seen after he reached Southampton in the liner "Ile de France." He was en route to Buckingham Palace to be decorated by the King. The announcement of Major Foote's award was made in February, but it was in recognition of the heroism he displayed in the Dieppe raid in August 1942, when he went ashore with his men, ministered to their needs throughout the day-long battle, and then elected to remain with the prisoners rather than take the last boat to England

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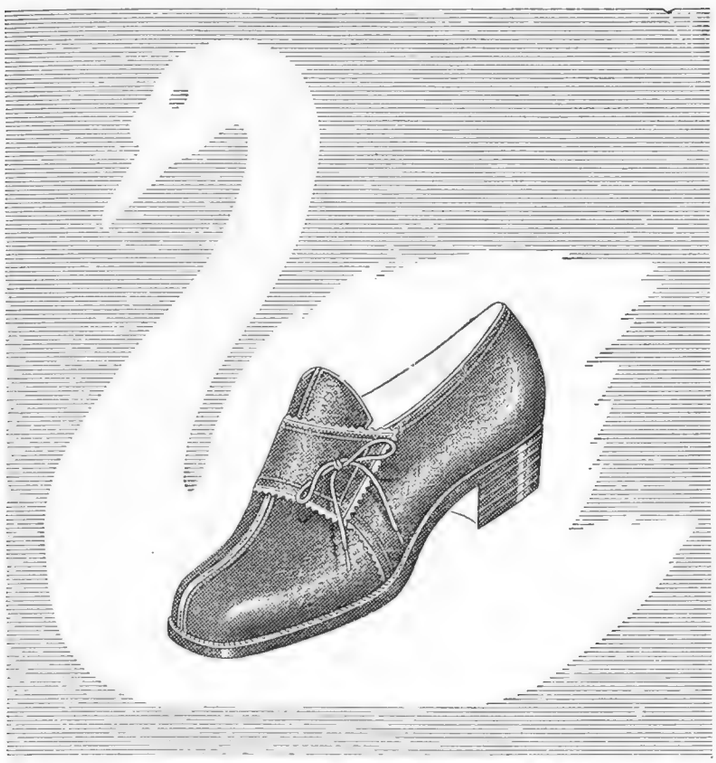

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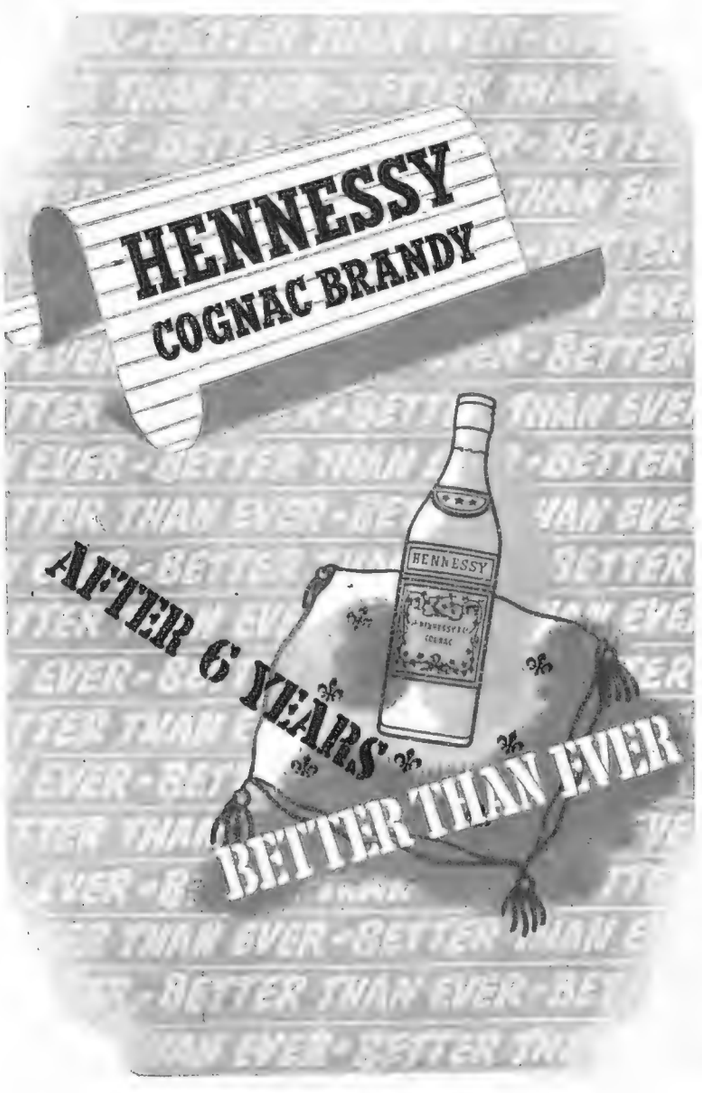

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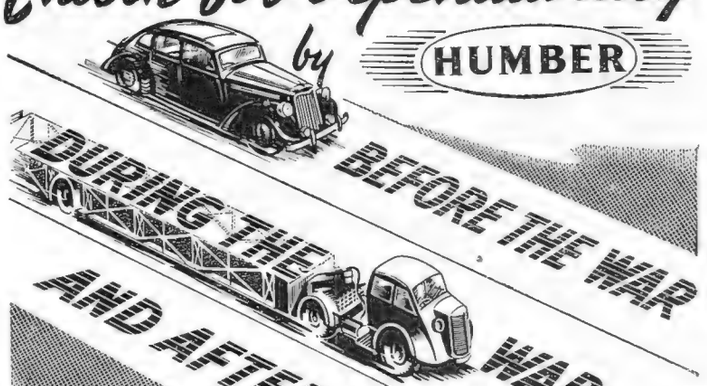

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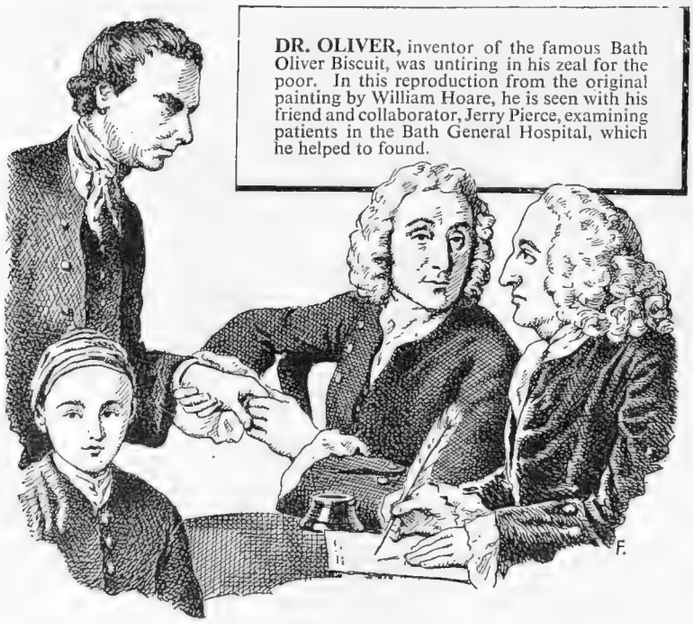

DR. OLIVER, inventor of the famous Bath Oliver Biscuit, was untiring in his zeal for the poor. In this reproduction from the original painting by William Hoare, he is seen with his friend and collaborator, Jerry Pierce, examining patients in the Bath General Hospital, which he helped to found.

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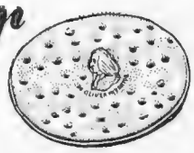

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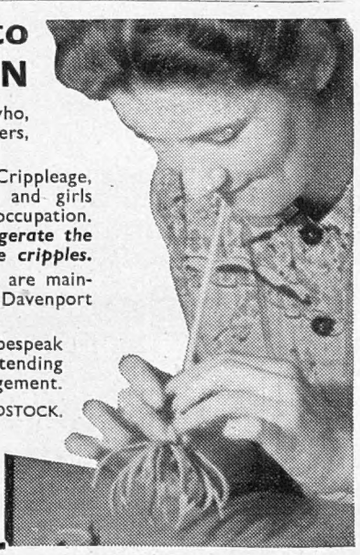

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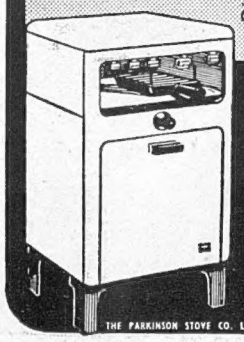

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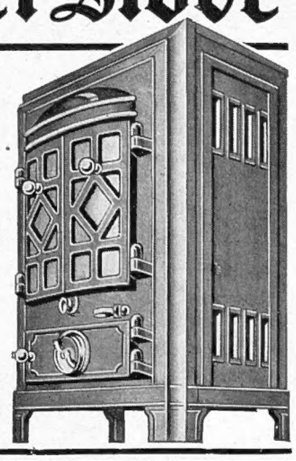

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